THE DIGVIJAY
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
1948—Highlights

New Business Received	Rs. 37,43,500
Business Paid-for	Rs. 33,15,000
Total Assets exceed	Rs. 14,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 6,50,000

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXX VII NO. 170 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1949 Price: 2 ANNAS

I STRONGLY RECOMMEND .....
For the last few years my daughter's hair were falling in considerable quantity without any cause and to stop that I tried many medicated hair oils but to no purpose. Then one of my friends advised me to use "Ramtirth Brahmi Oil" (Special No. 1) prepared by Ramtirth Yogashram Bombay 4.
I say with much pleasure that since the day I used this oil not only did my daughter's hair stop falling but they began to grow profusely again As for the dandruff, sleepnessness and loss of memory I found this oil very effective. I recommend this oil strongly to those who are losing their hair
K. U. JAYRAMRAO.
Assistant Civil Surgeon, Mangalore.

LIBRARY ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Desist From No-Confidence Resolutions

Congress Executive's Call To Provinces

RAJASTHAN AFFAIRS UNDER FIRE

NEW DELHI, July 18 (P T I).

THE Congress Working Committee which met today under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel passed a resolution directing all Provincial Congress Committees not to pass any no-confidence resolutions against Congress Ministries.

If the Provincial Congress Committees had any grievances against the Congress Ministries, the Working Committee suggested, these should be brought to the notice of the Central Parliamentary Board or the Working Committee itself.

In another resolution, the Working Committee expressed the opinion that the Rajasthan Provincial Congress Committee was not within its rights to have passed the resolution of no-confidence in the Rajasthan interim Government of Mr. Hiralal Shastri, "particularly in view of the fact that Mr. Jainarayan Vyas and Mr. Manikal Verma were signatories to the agreement which contained a clause stating that a Legislature would be responsible to the States Ministry of the Government of India, and further in view of the clarification given in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's statement."

The Working Committee felt that the Rajasthan Provincial Congress Committee, when it proposed to pass a vote of no-confidence in its President, Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, who is also a member of the Congress Working Committee," ought to have communicated their wish in advance to the Congress President along with the reasons therefore. But without doing so, they persisted in passing the resolution even when he tendered his resignation in advance."

The Working Committee disapproved this action of the Rajasthan Provincial Congress Committee.

The Working Committee noted that in view of the fact that there was no legislature in the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, the Interim Government there also functioned under the guidance of the States Ministry.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, did not attend the meeting owing to his illness. The other absentees at today's meeting were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is away in Lucknow, Mr. S. K. Patil and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

The Committee today did not consider the West Bengal situation nor the Madras Ministerial affair. The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru is expected to return here from Lucknow tomorrow and a draft resolution on Bengal will be ready for discussion tomorrow afternoon when the Committee meets.

The Working Committee, however, in accordance with its earlier instructions, received from Mr. T. Prakasam, former Premier of Madras, a list of specific instances which he would like the Working Committee to investigate by judicial enquiry.

Nehru Whips U. P. Congress

LUCKNOW, July 18 (PTI).

WHILE the Congress Working Committee was holding important deliberations at Delhi to-day, Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, who flew to Lucknow this morning, was busy "repairing" the reported "crack" in the U. P. Congress Legislature Party at the behest of the Congress High Command.

Pandit Nehru addressed the Council of the United Provinces Congress Committee and the members of the U. P. Congress Legislature Party when he unreservedly condemned the formation of groups within the Congress.

At both the meetings the Prime Minister strongly criticised the 60-man group recently formed within the U. P. Congress Legislature Party with "the avowed object of fighting corruption in the province." He told the promoters of the new group that they are doing a definite disservice to the nation by attempting to create disruption in the party when we need a solid united front to meet the menacing food crisis."

(Details on page 10)

Quiet Relaxation After Strenuous Day

LUCKNOW, July 18. (U.P.I.): After a strenuous day Pandit Nehru snatched a short two hours' relaxation this evening by quietly visiting a cinema hall where Jonny Belinda was being screened. Pandit Nehru was accompanied by Premier Govind Ballabh Pant.

The audience of the packed hall could not know of the presence of India's Prime Minister in their midst until the show ended shortly after nine.

VOLUNTARY WIND-UP

LUCKNOW, July 18. (U.P.I.): The United Press of India authoritatively understands that the "anti-corruption" group of sixty members of the Congress party in U. P. Legislature formed recently has liquidated itself following Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's suggestion to do so while addressing the members of the U. P. Provincial Congress today.

IMPROPER TO BLAME CONGRESS WORKERS

Calcutta Congress Chief Resents Nehru's Remarks

CALCUTTA, July 18, (PTI): Mr. Suresh Chandra Das, President of the South Calcutta District Congress Committee, in a statement today on Pandit Nehru's recent address at the Congress workers' meeting in Calcutta said that "to throw the entire blame on Congress workers for no fault of theirs is not fair and proper."

Mr. Das, who was the Congress candidate in the recent South Calcutta by-election said that the meeting was purely a private gathering of Congress workers and they did not mind the rebuke Pandit Nehru had administered as the beloved leader of the Congress. But as publicity had been given to it they thought it their duty to explain the position, as "Panditji's rebuke is unmeritted and unwarranted by the circumstances of the time."

LONDON DOCK STRIKE TALKS BREAK DOWN

LONDON, July 18. (U.P.A.): Hopes of settling the London dock strike faded today with the breakdown of negotiations and the strikers' ranks bulged to over 15,000—more than half of the total dock labour force.

Seven thousand troops—2,000 more than yesterday—struggled with the growing backlog of incoming and outgoing cargoes. The stoppage, in sympathy with the striking Canadian seamen halted all work on 71 ships and undermanned seven others.

THREE OIL MILL WORKERS DEAD

Sequel To Visit To Underground Tank

MADRAS, July 18. (U.P.I.): Three workers belonging to an oil mill in the city met with their death this morning under very tragic circumstances.

These workers employed in the Rallis Oil Mill, Royapuram, entered an empty underground oil storage tank for inspection and became unconscious. They were immediately removed to the nearby Royapuram hospital where they died.

Though the precise cause of their death is not known, it is suspected to be due to the presence of some poisonous gas in the underground tank. Police investigation is proceeding.

Ban On KLM To Be Lifted

NEW DELHI, July 18, (U. P. I.): The ban which had been imposed by the Government of India on K. L. M. (Dutch air service) regarding their right of passage and transit facilities, over the Indian soil, is being lifted by the Government of India with effect from July 20, it is authoritatively learnt.

The ban, it may be recalled, was imposed on December 23 last following Dutch aggression in Indonesia.

NO ILLUMINATIONS ON AUGUST 15

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Independence Day will be celebrated on a modest scale this year also. There will be no illuminations.

The Government of Bombay has decided, in pursuance of a general directive from the Government of India, to celebrate the Independence Day by holding flag hoisting ceremonies at district and taluka headquarters. The National Flag will be flown on all public buildings and forts of historical importance on that Day.

Military parades will be arranged at important military centres and at other places. Police parades will be held.

MALPE IS CHOSEN AS BIG PORT

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 18.

MALPE has been selected by the Kasturbhai Committee for Development as major port south of Bombay and north of Cochin.

The report of the Committee was received by Government last week and is now under examination.

This reverses the verdict of the Technical Report Committee which in 1946 did not consider it worthwhile to make any special comments about Mangalore for any special treatment.

That Committee favoured Bhatkal, which project besides being financially sound would open up the countryside including the state of Mysore

The presence of two rivers, Gurpur and Netravati confluencing near the harbour is regarded as an important consideration, against Mangalore.

New Delhi, however, would not be surprised if there is a swing back in favour of Mangalore. The arguments in favour of Malpe and against Mangalore are so evenly balanced that Government's decision may favour Mangalore. A final decision would be announced shortly.

Dr. B.C. Roy Coming Home

ZURICH, July 18, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, being recalled by the Indian Congress Working Committee for consultations, has left Switzerland for Rome

Prof Marc Amsler, famous Swiss specialist whom Dr. Roy came to Europe to consult, said today that the Premier had no immediate need for an operation for his eye trouble. He said he had prescribed treatment and advised rest.

P.T.I. reports that Dr. Roy, cabling from Rome today, has intimated the acting Premier, Mr. N. R. Sarkar that it would not be possible for him to reach New Delhi on July 20.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, who is presumed by some to be in Red China now, may come back to India provided the ban on his entry into the country is withdrawn. This is the purport of a circular issued by Mr. R. S. Ruiker, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc to party units throughout the country.

ALL DOMINIONS TO MAKE DOLLAR CUTS

Agreement At London Conference

POUND RELEASE TO INDIA TO REMAIN 'REASONABLE'

LONDON, July 18 (P T I-Reuter).

COMMONWEALTH Finance Ministers representing ten countries agreed at their secret six-day dollar talks here to recommend their Governments to follow Britain's example in making dollar cuts, a communique announced at the conclusion of the talks tonight.

Without specifically mentioning the hundred million sterling cut this year in British dollar purchases announced by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps last week, the communique said: "Immediate steps necessary to check the continuing heavy drain on the central reserves of the sterling area were discussed and the Ministers concerned agreed to recommend to their Governments action comparable in its results to that already decided upon by the United Kingdom."

Asked about the immediate releases of hard currencies and sterling to India, a source close to the Indian delegation told the Press Trust of India today that sterling releases in the coming period will be "quite reasonable".

In view of the fact that the 25 per cent cut on dollar spending will be on the basis on actuals for 1948, it is argued here that India's dollar releases during the coming year may work out to be at least as much as last year's allotment under the financial agreement, namely dol. 60,000,000. Even this would be considered very much below what India had been pressing for before the conference, but with the "go-slow" policy in the next two months, this may be considered fairly satisfactory.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Pakistan's Finance Minister, confirmed after the conference that the Finance Ministers had agreed that dollar import cuts would be on the basis of "equality of sacrifice."

This, observers said, would mean less dollar import cuts by the underdeveloped Commonwealth members than by the more highly industrialised countries of the sterling area dollar pool. Cuts spread over the entire sterling area on this basis might secure an overall saving of twenty-five per cent in dollar imports, but would not necessarily be applied as a mathematical formula.

Dr. John Matthai seen arriving for the Finance Ministers' Conference.

It was emphasised, however, that the final decisions on these cuts will rest with the Governments of the individual Dominions, to which the Finance Ministers will report on their return from the conference

THE COMMUNIQUE

The communique endorsed the statement issued after talks here 10 days ago between the economic "Big Three" of Britain, America and Canada calling for a "pattern of world trade in which dollar and non-dollar countries can operate together in one single multilateral system."

It added: "It was agreed that a lasting solution of the sterling area's difficulties could not be found without a very substantial expansion of

(Continued on Page 7)

MILITARY CONFERENCE ON KASHMIR OPENS

Efforts To Draw The Line

KARACHI, July 18 (PTI-Reuter)

INDIAN and Pakistani military leaders had a first joint meeting with the Truce Sub-Committee of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan here to-day in an effort to establish a cease-fire line in Kashmir.

General Maurice Delvoie, the Committee's Military Adviser attended. The meeting began at 3-30 p.m. in the Committee Room of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Hernando Samper of Columbia, who presided on behalf of the Commission, said that the delegations were aware of the great advantages which would result for both Governments from an agreed cease-fire line and that they were equally conscious of the inherent dangers of the present undefined situation.

He emphasised that the line which had been presented to the Commission was to serve only as a basis for discussion and that it had been drawn in the light of the factual positions.

That line carried with it no prejudgment of a future agreement on political issues relating to a truce.

India's delegation was led by Lieutenant-General Shrinagesh and Pakistan's by Major-General Cawthorn.

Mr. Williams of the United States is the second member of the Commission's Truce Sub-Committee.

Parchure's Application

GWALIOR, July 18. (P.T.I.): The Habeas Corpus application filed by Dr. Parchure in the Gwalior High Court will be heard on August 9. The High Court has issued a notice to the Home Minister of East Punjab Government to this effect.

GODSE TO SUBMIT PAUPER'S APPEAL

NEW DELHI, July 18 (PTI): Five convicts in the Gandhi Murder Case, including Nathuram Godse, have decided to file a pauper's appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of the East Punjab High Court for conviction for conspiracy, it was learnt here to-day. The other convicts are: Narayan Apte, Vishnu Karkare, Gopal Godse and Madan Lal Pahwa.

Their defence counsel, Messrs. Ganpat Rai and B. Banerjee, who received copies of the High Court judgment today will finalise in two days the grounds on which the appeal is to be made. Godse and the other convicts will then submit their applications through jail authorities for special leave to the Privy Council.

CRIPPS HAPPY

Sir Stafford Cripps said tonight that the conference had been "one of the most successful Commonwealth conferences we have ever held". Speaking to the press Sir Stafford denied that the conference had ended in a deadlock which he said had been reported by one news agency (not PTI-Reuter).

He said it would be safe to assume that the dollar import cuts which the Commonwealth Ministers had agreed to recommend to their Governments, would be equivalent to the United Kingdom's 25 per cent cut announced last week.

STATES & PROVINCES TO HAVE SAME ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

Delhi Conference Decision

NEW DELHI, July 18 (PTI).

THE constitution of the States and States Unions will be incorporated in the constitution of India to enable them to form as units approximating to those of the Provinces. As States they will have no separate constitution.

This decision was reached at a conference of the premiers of the States and States Unions and officials of the States Ministry and of the Constituent Assembly, held at the States Ministry to-day.

The provisions of the draft constitution are to be amended in the light of the decision in order to approximate the States and States Unions to the Provinces in respect of internal administrative and political set-up and of their relationship with the Centre.

The decision, it is understood, followed a general agreement at the conference that the recommendations of the Rau Committee on the model constitution should be accepted and that the provisions should be incorporated in the constitution of India by suitably amending the relevant articles.

It is understood that the conference in general terms covered the whole constitution and examined the relevant articles with a view to bringing about an approximation between the constitution of the States and the Provinces. When the articles are suitably amended, it is pointed out, there will be little or no difference in the administrative set-up of the State and the Province. The restrictions now experienced by the Dominion Parliament in respect of authority over Indian States in certain respects will consequently disappear.

FEDERAL TAXES

The conference also considered the legislative lists in the light of this decision.

In actual practice, the only sphere in which the Dominion Parliament has not so far exercised its authority is in respect of Federal taxes in Indian States. In this connection, it is pointed out, the Indian States Finance Committee has already submitted its report calculated to bring about fiscal integration and place the financial structure of the States on the same footing as that of the Provinces. Amendments to the relevant articles of the constitution will have to be made.

Sir B. N. Rau, Constitution Adviser to the Government of India presided over the meeting. The premiers of Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Mysore, the Chief Minister of Vindhya Pradesh and the Law Minister of the Patiala East Punjab States Union, Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Secretary to the States Ministry, Mr. K. V. K. Sundram, Joint Secretary to the Law Ministry and Mr. S. N. Mukherjee, Secretary, Constituent Assembly, attended the conference. The Premier of the Travancore-Cochin Union who could not attend associated himself with the decision of the conference.

Sheikh Abdullah, Premier of Jammu and Kashmir, joined the meeting in the afternoon.

The States Ministry will meet members of the Working Committee tomorrow for further discussion on the amendments to be moved in the light of the decisions and examine how a chapter can be incorporated in the draft constitution relating to the States and States Unions.

China Reds Unleash A Major Offensive

HONG KONG, July 18 (UPA).

CHINESE Communists unleashed a major offensive along 500-mile front to-day in a sweeping three-pronged drive on Canton, the refugee capital of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's battered Nationalists.

From Ichang, an important commercial port on the upper Yangtze river, to Tsungjen, the main Red base in the central province of Kiangsi, Communist armies rolled southward apparently unchecked. A western column sprang from Ichang, captured a few days ago by six divisions under the command of General Lin Piao, the Conqueror of Manchuria. Lin's forces also had captured the Yangtze port of Kingling and eight other key towns in that area, reports said.

A central column, meanwhile, skirted lake Tungting south of the Communist-held Hankow and drove into the Hunan Province taking Changshou at the triangle where the Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces meet. An eastern column struck along the Chekian-Kiangsi railway.

Reports from Changsha said the provincial government was preparing to flee southward.

TOWARD THE CAPITAL

Advance Communist units were reported hammering toward Kanchow, the refugee capital of the Kiangsi Province—a city only 50 miles from the Kwantung border. Canton is in the Kwantung province.

The triple-barrelled offensive got under way after almost two months delay while Communist leaders awaited reinforcements and recession of seasonal floods.

Informed sources believed the harassed Nationalists might be able to muster 500,000 men to meet the assault on their last bastion. But poor supply and communications lines were expected to hamper Nationalist operations.

Communist guerilla units already were at work mining bridges, cutting railways raiding communications centres in the forward areas.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS

HONG KONG: More than 300 British troops arrived here on Monday aboard two troop ships to reinforce the Hong Kong garrison. They included 16 soldiers taken prisoner here by the Japanese December, 1941. The main units consisted of the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, which was part of the Hong Kong garrison when the Japanese attacked, and the First Battalion of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPA): The State Department to-day charged the Chinese Communists with ordering the closure of United States information services in Shanghai and Hankow because the Reds "realize public enlightment is their greatest enemy."

The State Department announced that it would protest against the suspension order to Communist authorities in the cities involved and also in Peiping and in Nanking.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted qualified Muslim Nurses. Good salary and free messing. Apply sharp with qualification, experience, etc., to: The Haj Line, The Scindia Steam Nav., Co., Ltd. Ballard Estate, Bombay. (5173)

Required for Factory at Madras: Supervisors and Workers experienced in Automobile Assembling and manufacturing of the following occupations:—(i) Welders, Gas, Electric and Spot (ii) Body Assemblers and Sheet-metal workers, (iii) Spray painters and Flatters, (iv) Body Finishers, Sewing Mechinists, Trimmers, (v) Body Mounters and Chassis Erectors. Apply giving full particulars experience etc., before 25th July, 1949 to Box No. 5174, "Bombay Chronicle".

ACCOMMODATION WANTED.

British Firm requires office premises ground or first floor Ballard Estate or Fort about 250/300 square feet, willing pay good rent. Reply Box No. 5163, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission, Maveilkara Travancore.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SIMLA.

Advertisement No. 35

INVITES applications on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5/- (Rs. 1/4/- for Scheduled Castes candidates), NOT LATER THAN THE 22ND AUGUST, 1949, for the undermentioned temporary (for three years in the first instance) posts in Government Central Workshops, Amritsar. War Service candidates preferred. Age not less than 35 and not more than 45 years (48 years for Scheduled Castes candidates) on 22-8-1949—relaxable in case of War Service candidates to the extent of their period of War Service. Pay Rs. 300-12-360/15/2-390. Initial pay according to qualifications and experience. Government servants and Women eligible. Separate application and separate fee required for each post.

(1) ASSISTANT FOREMAN (SMITHY): ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS: (i) Matric minimum. (ii) A degree or full course diploma in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised engineering Institution: Degree holders preferred, and (iii) Training in approved apprenticeship course for 5 years including one year in drawing office of a recognised engineering concern. Candidates should also have seven years experience, subsequent to apprenticeship, as all round Mechanical Engineers of which at least 2 years should have been spent in Smithy Shop of a big manufacturing concern, specializing in Smithy practice with sound knowledge of the flow of metals, in forging in all branches including drop stamps, in working of Gas and oil furnaces and in metallurgy. They should also be good disciplinarians having ability to control their labour and to organize office work in accordance with factory procedure and practice.

(2) ASSISTANT FOREMAN (PRODUCTION): Academic qualifications and training same as mentioned above for Assistant Foreman (Smithy). Candidates should also have seven years experience, subsequent to apprenticeship, as all round Mechanical Engineers of which at least 2 years should have been spent in the Production section of a big manufacturing concern. They should also be good disciplinarians having ability to control their subordinates and to organize office work in accordance with factory procedure and practice.

Further particulars on application. When asking for application forms, candidates must specify the name of post. (5170)

NOTICE

UNDER the provisions of section 29 (1) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, as amended by the Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) Act 1945, I hereby give notice and proclaim that any stray dogs found between 15th day of July, 1949 and 14th day of July, 1950, (both days inclusive) wandering in any public place within Greater Bombay may be destroyed and that the destruction accordingly of any dog so found within such period will be carried out without further notice in accordance with arrangements already made for the purpose.

M. M. CHUDASAMA.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay 15th July, 1949. (5172)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA

ISSUE OF RS. 100 LAKHS 3 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN

TO BE REPAID AT PAR ON 15TH AUGUST 1959.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 11 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 1ST AUGUST 1949.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have in accordance with the provisions of the Calcutta Port Act been authorised to raise a Debenture loan of Rs. 100 lakhs.

This loan will rank "pari passu" with the outstanding rupee and sterling loans contracted under the Calcutta Port Act, with any future loans from Government, and with any further loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Calcutta Port Act. All loans contracted by the Commissioners under the Calcutta Port Act are constituted a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested in the Commissioners and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Act.

Under the Indian Trusts Act, the Commissioners' debentures rank as TRUSTEES' SECURITIES.

The debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order and CARRYING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM payable half-yearly on the 15th day of February and the 15th day of August at the Calcutta Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India upon presentation of the debentures. The first half-yearly payment of interest will be made on the 15th February 1950. The loan will be repayable at par on the 15th August 1959.

For the convenience of holders debentures can be enfaced free of charge throughout the period of the loan for payment of interest at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India. The debentures will be transferable by endorsement without registration of transfer by the Imperial Bank of India, and will be renewed, consolidated or subdivided by the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at the instance of the holders in multiples of Rs. 100 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

The Commissioners are required under the Calcutta Port Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income, before making any other disbursements, a sinking fund payment of such amount as will suffice to liquidate each loan contracted by them by way of debentures within such period not exceeding 60 years as the Central Government may in each case direct. The Sinking Funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by Government, and are annually examined in pursuance of the provisions of the Calcutta Port Act by the Accountant General, West Bengal.

FIVE PER CENT. OF THE FACE VALUE OF THE DEBENTURES APPLIED FOR MUST BE PAID ON APPLICATION. The money may be deposited with the Chief Accountant, Calcutta Port Commissioners, or it may be sent by draft or cheque on any Calcutta Bank with the tender. The balance of the tendered price must be paid before noon on the 15th August 1949, and if it is not so paid the deposit made on application will be forfeited. If a tenderer receives no allotment the deposit will be returned forthwith. If a smaller amount is allotted than the amount applied for, the total amount deposited by the tenderer will be applied towards the payment of the tendered price of the amount allotted.

TENDERS, which should be in sealed covers marked "Tender for debenture loan" WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners, at the Commissioners' Office, 15 Strand Road, Calcutta, UP TO 11 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST 1949. The form printed below may be used or printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Secretary at whose office the form of debenture to be issued can be seen, or from any Local Head Office or Indian Branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

A brokerage of 4 annas per Rs. 100 (face value) will be paid to recognised Stock and Share Brokers and Banks on accepted tenders bearing their stamp

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

P. C. MITTER,
Secretary.

The 7th July 1949.

FORM OF APPLICATION

3 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR RS. 100 LAKHS REPAYABLE ON THE 15TH AUGUST 1959.

The Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

I/we _____ (In block capitals), the undersigned

hereby apply for _____ Debentures of Rs. _____ each of the above issue in terms of the advertisement published by you dated the _____ July 1949 and I/we send herewith receipt for Rs. _____ being 5 per cent. deposit on the par value

*draft or cheque for Rs. _____

of the debentures and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me/us and to make the full payment in respect of the Loan to the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta before noon of Monday, the 15th August 1949.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs. _____ per cent.

Signature _____
Address _____

Dated _____ 1949.

*The draft or cheque must be on a Calcutta Bank. (5157)

NOTICE.

SEPARATE Sealed Tenders will be received by the Chief Engineer, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras 3, for Piece Work Contracts for the following Sub-Division or Sections up to 12 hours on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1949

Sub Division	Sections.
METRE GAUGE.	
Gadag	Annigeri
	Hole-Alur
	Bagalkot
	Telgi
	Bijapur
	Hotgi

Tender forms and other documents can be had from the Chief Engineer, on application on payment of Rs. TEN PER SET IN CASH for the Sub division or Section which will not be refunded.

Earnest money of Rs. 2,000/- for the Sub Division or Section is to be paid in advance to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras. 3. (5171)

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for the supply of brushes varnish 4/0 oval russet set. Tender form obtainable from the Stores Head Office, G. I. P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date Friday, 12th August, 1949 at 3 P.M. (S. T.). (5167)

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificates for 100 shares (Nos. 167662 to 167761) standing in the name of M/s. DEVSI MAKAN & Co., have been lost or mislaid. Any person having any claim over the said shares should notify to the Company at its registered Office at "Scindia House," 4, Dougall Road, Bombay, 1, within ten days from hereof. Failing which steps will be taken to obtain duplicates from the Company.

(Sd.) SHAH KHIMJI DEVRAJ,
18-7-49 (948)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of providing mosquito proof doors to the different wards and kitchen etc. at Arthur Road Hospital, will be received at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1949, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.)

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued by the Mechanical Engineer at his office at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, to any one on payment of Rupees 2/- for each tender form.

The Mechnical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER. (5163)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

No. 6075/151-F.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-clause (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 31st July 1949, will be duly considered:—

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, makes the following new rule:—

"The parking of vehicles in Kika Street shall be regulated on the unilateral system, i.e., when the dates of the month according to the Christian Calendar are even parking shall be on the East side and when the dates are odd parking shall be on the West side."

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 1920/151, dated the 1st February 1949, is hereby cancelled.

J. S. BHARUCHA,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 19th April, 1949. (5176)

FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of two old Ilge's (German) Still in working condition. The Stills are available without pipe fittings at the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road. Each Still is capable of distilling about 1750 Proof Gallons of spirit at a strength of 40 to 45 Over Proof from wash containing approximately 10 p.c. proof spirit, in 24 hours. Intending purchasers may inspect these Stills at their own cost and without any obligation on this department, on any working day upto 12th August, 1949 by previous appointment with the Superintendent.

Each Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1000/- in the shape of Treasury chalan. The amount of deposit will be returned if the Tender is not accepted. Tender should reach the Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road on or before 12-00 noon of 16th August, 1949. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender or to assign any reasons therefor. (5175)

TENDER NOTICE.

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Loco Offices Building, Parel, invites tenders upto 3 P.M. on 3-8-1949, for "Provision of a New Lost Property Office at Bombay V.T." The form of tender schedule and conditions of contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Copies of drawings will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 3/- per set. These sums will not be refunded. (5169)

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of Advertisers which was being carried on by Mr. P. G. SITARAM in the name of the EASTERN PSYCHOGRAPHE at 11/13, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, is being carried on by us the undersigned as from the 1st day of May, 1949, at the same place.

THE EASTERN PSYCHOGRAPH LTD. (5161)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients LOHANA HITECHHU LTD., have purchased as from the 15th day of July, 1949, the business of Trend Printers situate at Swadeshi Mills Estate, Girgaon, Bombay-4. Trend Printers have undertaken to pay all the liabilities, if any, previous to the said date viz. 15th July, 1949 and our clients will be in no case liable for the same.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1949.

RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for
Lohana Hitechhu Ltd. (5177)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods at Lost Property Office, V.T. at Platform No. 14, including articles said to be of gold and silver, clothes, durries, books, vessels, shoes, medicines, biddis, cigarettes, etc. on 3rd, 4th and 5th August 1949 at 11 a.m. each day under instructions from G. I. P. Rly. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890

Terms: Full cash and delivery soon.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CHEVROLET—DELIVERY VAN 29.3 H.P., one Vauxhall—Saloon Car, 10 H.P., one Oldsmobile Car 26 H.P. (all in running order) on Saturday 23rd inst. at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Our Rooms at 72 Medows Street, Fort, under instructions from the offices concerned.

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

RATION OFFENCES

BOMBAY, Monday: For illegal supply of cotton cloth, Mansuklal Dharamchand Shah was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 600 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

For transporting cotton cloth without a permit, Sevantilal Fakirchand was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

For failing to notify departure and failing to surrender ration card and drafing rations thereon, Ganpat Babu Gurav was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 60 or in default to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. For a similar offence, three persons Krishna Laxman Tharali, Chattalal Pavanlal Thakur and Ajmera Shamdas Lavji were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and in addition each fined Rs. 20 or in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

For attempting to transport cotton cloth without a permit, Pakuraj Kasturchand and Kemraj Hasimal were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Re. 1 or in default to undergo one day's simple imprisonment.

Central Govt. Employees Union

BOMBAY, Monday: At the Annual General Meeting of the Committee of the Central Government Employees Union held on 16-7-1949 following new office-bearers were elected unanimously for the current session President: Sjt. S. V. Gupte, B.A., LL.B.; Vice-Presidents: Sjt. B. D. Joglekar and B. S Fransalkar; Hon. Treasurer: Sjt. N. K. Mehto; Hon. Gen Secretary: Sjt. R. Ghosh and Joint Secretaries: Sjt. B. N. Reddy and R. K. Despanday

The new committee is to arrange immediately a convention of all the Central Government Unions in Bombay to form a strong Federation as a first step towards the formation of and All-India Federation of the Central Government Employees

Tenancy Act

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Government of Bombay have directed that notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (a) of subsection (1) of section 88 of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, lands held on lease from the Crown but sublet by lessees shall not be exempt from any of the provisions of the Act.

DANCER

Mrs. Mrinalini Sarabhai, the well-known dancer, arrived on Monday from Britain by the Air-India International.

CRANE DRIVERS' DISPUTE ENDS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Settlement has been arrived at between the crane drivers and the Port Trust. The workers will start the overtime work of 2½ hours per day that they had stopped from July 1, 1949.

According to the agreement speed money will be restored and the present bonus rate will be doubled while the datum lines will be reduced by 6¼ per cent. Compensatory allowance of Rs. 15 per month will be paid from January 1, 1949. Relievers will be supplied for the night shift.

A fact-finding committee will collect information in regard to the classification of workers in other countries and submit its report.

The question of free housing will be decided by Mr. Jaleshwar Prasad in consultation with the Ministry of Transport.

Socialists To Observe Protest Day On July 24

MERGED STATES MEMBERS' NOMINATION RESENTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE Socialist Party is to observe July 24 as a day of protest against the nomination of representatives of the peoples of Merged States to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Party has planned to take out processions and hold metings on that day.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, in the course of a statement to the press in this connection says:

"I have just seen the apologia given out by a spokesman of the Government of Bombay in connection with the nomination of representatives of the peoples of the Merged States to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. His argument that the electoral rolls are not ready is one that really goes against him and not against those demanding election of representatives.

"The Deccan States were merged on March 8, 1948 and the Gujarat States on June 10, 1948. In the past one year and more the rolls could and should have been prepared. For the wanton neglect of the Government the people should not suffer. In Baroda and Kolhapur, our information is, that the rolls are ready.

"Our demand for the election of representatives is a democratic demand and its assertion is the duty of all citizens irrespective of their party affiliation.

To enable people to voice their protest the Socialist party is observing Sunday, July 24, as a day of demonstrations when processions will be taken out and meetings will be held and resolution demanding elections will be passed. We appeal to the people, all over the province of Bombay to join the massive demonstration of protest.

SWEEPERS' STRIKE STALEMATE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The stalemate arising out of the sweepers' strike continues; with both parties expressing their determination to hold out to the end.

In view of the test case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate which is expected to decide the issue whether the strike is illegal or not, municipal authorities have suspended the serving of the dismissal notices on the striking workers.

Alternative labour, however, is being recruited by the authorities to keep the streets clean.

SWEEPERS' STRIKE POSITION AFTER HIGH COURT ORDER

Socialist Motion Ruled Out In City Corporation

BOMBAY, Monday.

A SOCIALIST-SPONSORED resolution urging the Municipal Commissioner to consider the situation arising out of the recent judgment of the Bombay High Court and find ways and means to end the nine-week old sweepers' strike was negatived by Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor, in the Bombay Municipal Corporation today, after considerable legal quibbling from both sides of the House.

The resolution 'inter alia' welcomed the judgment of the High Court in the application filed on behalf of Mr. J. G. Mane, secretary of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh, declaring his detention under the Public Safety Measures Act as illegal and ordering his release.

It was stated in the resolution that this part of the judgment was a great victory for civil liberties in the province, which had so far been greatly restricted.

LEGAL POSITION

The resolution further welcomed the declaration of the High Court that "workers engaged in essential services also had a right to go on strike for justifiable excuse."

Moving the resolution Mr. S. S Kavlekar quoted from the judgment to indicate that the High Court had held the sweepers' strike to be "perfectly legal."

Mr. K. K. Shah (Congress) moved a point of order, urging the Mayor to rule the resolution out of order on the ground that no substantive proposition beyond the terms of the notice of the meeting could be moved at a meeting called on a special requisition.

Mr. Shah contended that the notice of a special meeting was required to be given seven days before the meeting was called. This was necessary with a view to enable the members to be ready for discussion. For this purpose it was necessary that the object of the meeting should be specified in the circular. The object of the present meeting, continued Mr. Shah, was, "the consideration of the situation arising out of the High Court judgment", which, according to the sponsors of the resolution, held the strike to be legal. This, said Mr. Shah, was not true.

Mr. Shah read from the judgment to prove that the judges had refused to express any opinion on the legality or otherwise of the strike, and hence no new situation had arisen, which could be considered by the meeting. He, therefore, urged that the resolution be ruled out of order.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha pointed out that the notice of requisition was unambiguous and perfectly valid, and therefore the point of order was wrong.

The Mayor said that the requisition was based on the statement that the High Court had declared the strike to be legal. This statement was wrong in fact. The resolution therefore had no basis, and hence he ruled it out of order.

PLANE CRASH ECHO

By another resolution the Corporation expressed its deep sense of sorrow at the tragic death of 45 passengers and crew in the recent plane crash near Santa Cruz Air Port.

Speaking on the resolution the Mayor urged upon the Government of India the desirability of taking adequate steps for guaranteeing the security of landing aircraft at the Santa Cruz Aerodrome.

Mr. N. Bharucha, Mr. M. Harris and Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan also associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor, paying fitting tributes to all killed.

The Corporation at the outset approved of the Works Committee's resolution recommending that the statue of Queen Victoria should be removed from its present site at the Mahatma Gandhi Road to the Victoria and Albert Museum at Byculla.

Compulsory Education In Kolaba District

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. D. K. Kunte, Parliamentary Secretary, returned from a tour of the Kolaba District today, where he had been to attend a meeting of the Kolaba Education Committee. The Committee is conducting a survey of the three backward talukas of the Kolaba District, namely Karjat, Kholapur and Sudhagadh, where Adivasis from about 25 per cent of the population.

The Government of Bombay will shortly appoint four attendance officers whose duty it will be to go to the villages to collect statistics. The aim of the Committee will be to establish one school in each district to implement the Bombay Government's compulsory education scheme.

UNEMPLOYMENT DUE TO CLOSURE OF MILLS

Labour Advisory Board Discussions

BOMBAY, Monday.

THE meeting of the Labour Advisory Board, held at the Secretariat on July 18, was mainly occupied with exploratory talks and fixing of committee and Board meetings for the next week.

The Minister for Civil Supplies had also attended the meeting as the question of the cloth policy vis-a-vis the problem of accumuplated stocks in the mills was expected to come up for discussion.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, emphasised the importance of solving the problems that led to the closure of mills and consequently produced unemployment for Labour. The representatives of the industry asked for more time to secure the views of the millowners' associations. This was agreed to and further consideration was postponed to the next meeting. It was also agreed that an informal conference of the industry and Government representatives should be held earlier to discuss the difficulties of the distribution situation and explore remedial measures. The subcommittee on the decasualisation scheme would also meet next week.

The Board also held a general discussion on the scheme of re-organisation of the textile mill labour officers, their recruitment, functions and powers when representatives of industry and Labour present at the meeting expressed their views on the subject.

Gujarat University

BOMBAY, Monday.

The territorial jurisdiction of the proposed Gujarat University as recommended by the Special Committee will include the revenue districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahal and Surat, Gujarti speaking merged States, Baroda, Saurashtra and Cutch. In the summary of the Committee's recommendations issued earlier, the name of Kaira district was inadvertently omitted.

Radio Interview With Mr. And Mrs. Dafano

BOMBAY, Monday.

At 7 p.m. on Tuesday, July 19 All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a radio interview with Mr. and Mrs. Dafano who are now in Bombay on a tour of the world by car. The programme can be heard on 244 and 31.41 metres.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Vad 9, 2005
Muslim: Ramzan 22, 1368.
Parsi: Behman 20, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-11 a.m. Sunset: 7-19 p.m.
Hightide: 06-14, 17-21
Lowtide: 11-23, —.

Today's Engagements

THE ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Mr. S. D. Shubart, the Australian Senior Trade Commissioner, will speak on "Post-War Industrial Expansion in Australia", today, at 5-45 p.m., at the Greens Hotel

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION: Extraordinary General Body Meeting and Annual General Body Meeting today, at Raghunath Dadji Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m., respectively.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY: Results of the M.Ed. Examination to be announced, today, at 1 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILMEN'S UNION

Recognition Withdrawn

BOMBAY, Monday: The General Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway has withdrawn the recognition of the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union. In a letter to the Union he writes: "In view of the fact that the office bearers and members of your Union have been detained by the Police for dangerous and subversive activities, I have decided to withdraw the recognition of your Union . . .".

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALE Advt. No. AC16

The Auction Sale of Miscellaneous Stores due to be held on July 29, 1949, at Branch Gun and Shell Factory, Dum Dum, already advertised in our issues dated 29-6-49 and 9-7-49, has now been CANCELLED.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER
(Disposals), CALCUTTA.

5th COMBINED WEEK!
NAVYUG'S Musical Hit
SAJAN KA GHAR
KRISHNA Daily 3-30, 6-30 9-30 p.m.
KISMET RADHESHYAM

8th BIG WEEK!
A 'MUST-SEE' Filmasterpiece! New Theatres' & India's Finest
CHHOTA-BHAI
2-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m. Sun. & Holi 12-30
MINERVA
(Adv. Bkgs. 10 to 12)

STABILISE STANDARD OF LIVING

S. G. Panandikar's Suggestions For Restoring Equilibrium

BOMBAY, MONDAY.

THE stepping up of production, encouragement to capital to make investments the stabilisation of the standard of living and the placing of a ceiling on wages were some of the measures suggested by Dr. S. G. Panandikar, former Principal of Sydenham College, to overcome the economic disequilibrium in the country. Dr. Panandikar was addressing the Commerce Graduates Association on the economic condition of the nation.

The speaker stated that the immediate symptom of the economic disequilibrium in the country was its adverse trade balance, to overcome which certain economists had suggested devaluation of the Rupee. Devaluation, the speaker said, was only a temporary palliative. India's adverse trade balance was only the outward sign of a deeprooted malady, and other measures were necessary to remedy the situation, if it was not to worsen within the next few years.

The Government had said, Dr. Panandikar continued, that capital and industry had a large part to play in the economic life of the country. Such being the case it was necessary to encourage capital to make investments. But with the threat of nationalisation capital was not willing to risk undertaking any new ventures. Rather with decreased profits industrialists were more in the mood to curtail their activities.

ATTITUDE OF LABOUR

On the other hand, labour was constantly making more and more demands for wage increases without increasing its output or its efficiency. This had further discouraged capitalists from expanding their activities. The result of the demands made by labour was higher cost of production, with the result that India was not able to increase her exports.

The attitude of labour coincided with the attitude of the agriculturists. The farmer's cost of living was stationary, the speaker said, whereas, the cost of foodstuffs sold by him had gone up four hundred per cent during the war years and in the years following. Consequently, the farmer had lost all incentive to increase his production. It therefore, became necessary to get the cultivator and change his mentality so that the country's food production received an impetus.

Dr. Panandikar said that the partition of the country was in no small measure responsible for its present economic position. India had lost a large agricultural area, in view of which she had to buy several essential raw materials from Pakistan at a high price. This again raised the price of the finished product.

The remedy, therefore, was to encourage production by industry, increase exports by cutting down prices stabilising the cost of living, and placing a ceiling on wages as had been done in the case of dividends. Unless this was done, Dr. Panandikar concluded, the prevailing economic position of the country would not improve.

FOUR WORKING STILLS SEIZED

Police Arrest Ten Persons

BOMBAY, Monday.

Ten persons were arrested by the Bombay City Police in connection with the seizure of four working stills and considerable quantity of wash and illicit liquor in various localities last week. These working stills were found installed in private residential quarters at Warden Road, Gamdevi, Grant Road, and Agripada, according to Police.

Twelve more persons were arrested by the city Police for being "under the influence of liquor" and for being "unable to take care of themselves".

All the arrested persons were produced before Mr. M. Nemanzi, Presidency Magistrate at Esplanade Court, who enlarged them on bail.

RAID ON GAMBLING DEN: 12 ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Twelve persons including, Jilani Abdul Aziz, a cinema actor and Mohammed Ramzan, owner of a carpet shop in Karachiwalla Building, Second Pirkhan Street were taken into custody by the Nagpada police yesterday evening when they raided the carpet shop on information that gambling was in progress on the premises. Coins and cards were seized by the Police.

'GANJA' IN UNCLAIMED TRUNK SEIZED

BOMBAY, Monday.

A trunk containing 70 pounds of ganja, valued at more than Rs. 4,000 was seized by the Bombay Central Railway Police last Saturday. The trunk was lying unclaimed in the brake van of the Saurashtra Mail. The trunk had been despatched from Junagadh.

AIR CRASH INQUIRY

Experts Scrutinise Clues

BOMBAY, Monday.

The clues provided by the wreckage of the crashed airship "Pranekar" are being carefully scrutinised, both by the aviation experts of the Government of India, as well as the team of Dutch experts who had visited the scene of the crash and minutely studied the remnants of the plane, yesterday and the day before.

This morning the parties did not visit the Chandivli Hills, but are expected to pay a third visit tomorrow.

Mr. K. M. Raha, Deputy Director General of Civil Aviation, Government of India, Mr. K. L. Puri, Director of Inspection, and Dr. M. B. Sarawate, Director of communications, met in camera this morning to discuss the pros and cons of the crash from the observations made by the inspection of the wreckage.

The Dutch experts were also learnt to have been in informal consultation among themselves.

"HABEAS CORPUS" ADMITTED

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bavdekar and Mr. Justice Chainani)

Their Lordships admitted "Habeas Corpus" applications by three agriculturists of Ahmednagar District who are in detention under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act. These applications will come up for hearing in due course.

Two of the applicants Chagdev Kisan Taravade were and Jagannath Narayan Taravade were detained on the ground that they belonged to a gang of habitual criminals and their presence at large was likely to lead to the commission of offences

The third applicant Rama Bhaga Kulal had been dttained on the ground that he was indulging in acts of violence against landlords and other capitalists.

These allegations were denied by all the three applicants who contended that the detention orders were bad as the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar who had issued them had not applied his mind at all to the facts of their respective cases.

Mr. M. M. Jape with Mr. S. A. Kher appeared for the applicants.

THE WEATHER

POONA, July 18, (P. T. I.): The following is the daily All-India weather summary for Monday:—

The shallow depression over Madhya Bharat and the adjoining parts of South-East Rajputana has become unimportant. A break in the monsoon over the country is setting in.

The monsoon has been active in Assam, sub-Himalayan, West Bengal, South Rajputana, Saurashtra, Gujerat, Madhya Bharat, the West Central Provinces and the Konkan. Rainfall has been local in Bihar, the West United Provinces and Hyderabad and scattered in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, the East United Provinces, the East Punjab, the East Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 19TH: Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, North Bihar, in and near the hills of the West United Provinces and the East Punjab, in the Konkan and Malabar and occur locally in the plains of the United Provinces, in South-East Rajputana, Saurasthra, Gujerat, Madhya Bharat, the West Central Provinces and South-East Madras. Scattered showers are likely in the rest of the country.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal and occur in and near the hills of the West United Provinces and the East Punjab during the next 36 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. (I. S. T.), on July 18, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 91 75 5.5 9.2 minus 1.3, Akola 88 73 0.1 21.1 plus 8.6, Bangalore 96 62 0 9.2 plus 4.0, Baroda 89 77 1.1 7.1 minus 6.3, Belgaum 73 69 0.5 3.5 minus 14.0, Bhopal 78 72 0.8 14.2 minus 3.7, Bhuj 85 79 T 2.7 minus 2.2, BOMBAY 84 78 0.3 37.3 plus 1.7, Calcutta 88 81 0 18.4 minus 0.9, Darjeeling 66 57 0.4 42.7 minus 0.6, Dehra Dun 86 65 0.6 14.1 minus 9.3, Gorakhpur 93 62 0 15.7 plus 0.8, Gulbarga 86 76 0.2 8.3 plus 1.1, Hanam Konda 91 75 0.1 16.5 plus 5.2, Hyderabad (Dn.) 84 73 T 9.6 plus 1.9, Jaipur 96 70 06 6.1 minus 0.8, Jamshedpur — 80 0.1 25.7 —, Kanpur nil, Karachi nil, Khandwa nil, Kolhapur 78 70 0.3 8.5 —, Kurnool 87 74 0 6.2 plus 0.5, Madras 96 75 0.4 5.8 plus 2.0, Mangalore 83 75 0.8 72.4 plus 10.5, Marmagao 83 — 0.7 45.3 minus 6.3, Mussoorie 67 62 1.3 20.4 minus 1.6, Mysore 83 67 0 3.5 minus 0.6, Nagpur 85 74 0.3 28.1 plus 10.4, Ootacamund 66 54 0 9.0 minus 2.1, Patiala 95 81 T — —, Poona 81 72 0.1 3.3 minus 4.9, Shillong 75 64 2.8 23.5 minus 3.9, Sholapur 86 71 0 10.9 plus 3.9, Surat 80 78 0.4 13.1 minus 5.9.

Rainfall In Gujerat

AHMEDABAD, July 18, (PTI): Ahmedabad recorded over three and a half inches of rain in about three hours yesterday.

This rainfall, reported to have occurred all over Gujerat, will specially benefit the paddy crop in the area.

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NO ADDITIONAL PETROL COUPONS FOR MOTORISTS

Bombay Government Order: Dollar Shortage Will Hit Car Imports

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Government of Bombay have passed orders cancelling the issue of additional petrol coupons which were to have been made to-day.

A spokesman of the Government explained that the present cut was necessitated by the acute dollar shortage that India had to face. The dollar shortage would affect not only the supply of petrol but the number of cars imported from the dollar area. The average import of cars during recent months had reached the figure of 800 for the city alone.

The effect of the present cuts would bring about a heavier demand for smaller cars whereas the higher powered cars would drop in value. The price of small cars was likely to go up.

He explained that as far as Bombay city was concerned the present cut would revert the motorist to the position which prevailed in March last. The motorists, however, will not have to face the severity of restricted rations which prevailed in September 1948.

As far as the mofussil is concerned, the effect of the present cut is practically non-existent, because the new and increased rations had not been issued outside the city area.

The Petrol Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. D. K. Kunte Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier of Bombay, is expected to meet shortly to consider the question of petrol supply in the province.

A Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity to-day on this subject stated:

"In view of the Government of India's decision to reduce the Provincial QQuota of petrol by 25 per cent with immediate effect, in addition to a cut of 50 per cent in the Basic ration for private cars and motor cycles from August, the Government of Bombay have cancelled the additional issues which were to have been made from to-day.

"The Government had to take this step immediately so that the public should not be put to any inconvenience by way of either having to return the surplus coupons or to have their quota of coupons revalidated.

"The Provincial Rationing Authority is reviewing the position arising out of the cut imposed by the Government of India and will take a final decision shortly.

"Owners of motor vehicles may note that no advantage will be gained by cashing their coupons in advance."

GIRL'S FATAL LEAP

JILTED BY MAN SHE WANTED TO MARRY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Kamalavati, a 22-year old girl, it is reported, threw herself down from the third floor of a building in Khetwadi Road yesterday, when the person whom she wanted to marry put her off. She was rushed to the J. J. Hospital by the police to whom the astonished bystanders reported the matter, but she died without regaining her consciousness.

The brother of the deceased, Devdas Nanjappa Kamat, however, told the city Coroner this morning that he suspected his sister was thrown out by Madhavrao Pai, the man whom Kamalavati wanted to marry and from whose room she had leaped to death. He told the Coroner that his sister used to go out with Pai for walks. He also knew that Pai was in love with her.

But this story is discounted by the Police. It is suggested that the girl who fell in love with Pai when he was boarding at her brother's mess, went to Pai's room to induce him to notify the Registrar of their intention to marry Pai, however, it is said, flatly refused the porposal. The girl then became desperate and flung herself onto the pavement, 35 feet below.

The Police will make further enquiries. Pending this, the inquest has been postponed.

"SPURIOUS" KHADI: A WARNING

BOMBAY, Monday.

An official press note says that action can be taken against those selling spurious Khadi. Under the Khaddar Mane Protection Act, 1934, the words "khadi" and "khaddar", when applied to any woven material, are deemed to be trade descriptions within the meaning of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, indicating that such material is cloth woven on handlooms in India, from yarn hand-spun in India.

The public are requested to bring to the notice of the authorities any infringement of the Act.

FOR DISPLACED STUDENTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Government of Bombay has directed that the scheme for the grant of loans to displaced students and trainees from Western Pakistan should be extended to those displaced students who pass their Matriculation in the First Division and wish to prosecute further studies in the "Post Matric Clerical and Commercial Courses" in recognised institutions.

MILL WORKERS' BONUS DEMAND

Cable To Mathai

BOMBAY, Monday: The Mill Mazdoor Sabha has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister and a Cable to Dr. Mathai expressing the anxiety of the workers for the early disposal of the dispute over the Bonus Ordinance. Workers are uneasy over the delay in the dispute says the cable. If the dispute is not solved as early as possible, there is every possibility of the gravest danger to Industrial peace. Government can well do to avoid such a calamity by accepting their demand for Cash Bonus.

Dr. John Mathai, has asked to inform the workers about the earlier probable date of his meeting with them.

CLOTH CARRIED BY PASSENGERS

Government Clarifies

BOMBAY, Monday: A certain amount of confusion seems to exist in the mind of the public in regard to the restrictions imposed against carrying of cloth by passengers as part of their personal luggage. The law, as ita exists today, restricts passenger from carrying more than 10 lbs of cloth manufactured by the Indian mills as personal luggage. There is no restricition whatsoever against passengers carrying as part of their personal luggage any quantity of Handloom cloth Powerloom cloth, foreign cloth and yarn imported from outside India, and apparel.

TEACHER ON FAST

BOMBAY, Monday.

Prominent citizens of Shivaji Park, including S. K. Bole, Dr. M. B. Raut, Member of the Corporation, and Mr. N. V. Modak, Special Engineer and some members of the Education Society, Dadar, met today to discuss the hunger-strike of B. D. Padwal, a teacher of the Society's High School who was recently dismissed. Today is the fourth day of the teacher's hunger strike.

It was decided at the meeting to send deputations to interview the management as well the educational authorities of the Bombay Government.

"Chandralekha" For World Film Festival

BOMBAY, Monday: "Chandralekha produced by Gemini Studios, Madras, has been selected by the Government of India as representative one among Indian Pictures for exhibiton at the fourth International Film Festival at Prague (Czechoslovakia) to be conducted from July 25 to August 7, 1949.

Prizes For Planting Trees

BOMBAY, Monday.

Prizes will be awarded to 79 villages and an institution in Greater Bombay for planting the largest number of trees from June 1 to October 31, 1949, and rearing them for a year, says an official press note. Three prizes of Rs. 200, Rs. 100, and Rs. 50 in order of merit will be given to three vilages. A prize of Rs. 500 to an institution in Greater Bombay, and another of Rs. 100 to a village in the Dangs District are also to be awarded.

In Bombay City, there is a committee with the Collector of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, the Director of Parks and Gardens, and the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens to recommend an institution in Greater Bombay for the prize.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

PARTNERSHIP WITH U. K. OUTSIDE COMMONWEALTH

Bose Explains His Stand At London Meeting

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON (By Mail)

MR. SARAT CHANDRA BOSE, who arrived in London, on July 9 discarding the advice of his doctors, has been addressing meetings and granting interviews. He does not look extremely well and friends hope he will not allow his political enthusiasm to place a burden on his feeble health.

I am in the evening of my life and I can only give you evening views, he said at the reception held in his honour on the morrow of his arrival in the country. The evening news was that in spite of what had happened and not happened in the country during the last two years, he had abundant faith in India, which, he hoped, would assume the leadership of Asia.

The tone and temper of his utterances were in sharp contrast to the tone and temper of speeches he made when he arrived in London six months ago. On that occasion he just went on crying stinking fish.

On the present occasion he did not mince matters in criticising both the Central and Provincial Governments in India, but used more sober language. In fact, he was more anxious to explain the aims and objects of his party than lay stress on what he called the misdeeds of the Congress Governments.

After hearing his 60-minute speech, a journalist told Mr. Bose that he did not find any substantial difference between the programme and policy of his Party and that of the Congress. Mr. Bose did not agree. His case was that the Congress Government had no policy and was just letting things drift, while he had a positive programme.

Commonwealth

Mr. Bose wanted to leave the Commonwealth not because the membership involved encroachment on India's independence and sovereignty but because he felt that by remaining in the Commonwealth India would not be able to play her role of neutrality in case of a clash between the two blocs.

He offered profuse assurances to the British amongst his audience that he was not actuated by any feelings of hostility to Britain. He could never forget what he owed to British thinkers and philosophers.

He wanted the Western countries to employ their capital and talent in India and be partners with Indians in the economic reconstruction of the country. He was even prepared to offer them 49 per cent share. He was confident that India's quitting the Commonwealth would strengthen ties of friendship between India and Britain.

If Britain was to be offered partnership in the economic field, what was the sense in getting out of the Commonwealth? How could India expect to be taken seriously that she was keeping out of the blocs when British capital was to be allowed to play an important role in the economic life of the country?

Mr. Bose made no secret of his disapproval of Indian Communists who, he believed, took orders from Moscow and openly stated that in his efforts to bring about a United Front of leftist parties and groups in India, he had not included the Communist Party. But future was in the laps of Gods.

One day the Communist Party might assume leadership of the leftist forces. There was no Communist menace in India. But the Government measures against the Party might actually strengthen the cause of Communism.

Congressmen had all along opposed detention without trial. But to-day, sad to say, the Congress Government was imprisoning large number of people without trial.

While many of the ideas of Mr. Bose failed to create enthusiasm: in fact his views caused a bit of disappointment amongst those who had led themselves to expect a clarion call from him. His demand that blackmarketing, profiteering, corruption and nepotism in circles high and low, should be rooted out with a strong hand, was universally supported.

Mr. Bose declared that the present civil service, trained in the imperialist traditions, should be liquidated. It was absurd to suggest that 1,400 men of the Steel Frame, could not be replaced. India had enough talent though, in Mr. Bose's view, the men at the top were not clear-headed.

Emergency In London

The proclamation of the state of emergency in the London dock area, even though supported by all sections of public opinion, has produced a sense of disquiet. The need to take extreme measures is not disputed, and the blame is placed on the shoulders of the strikers.

But it is felt that it would be a lamentable business were the affairs of the dock to be managed by special decrees. The 'Times' refers to the gap between leaders and men in the Labour movement, and urges the need of "winning back these men and others like them to their traditional and democratic allegiance."

The defiance of leaders by the rank and file is not confined to the dockers. Others too have been similarly afflicted. The tendency to attribute this defiance to the machinations of Communists cannot be very helpful to final understanding.

Some Communists might find the situation delightful, but the defiance is largely due to the widening gap between men and leaders. In the case of the dockyard strike the trouble was not due to any quarrel about wages or improvement of conditions.

The men withheld their labour from two Canadian ships which were involved in the Canadian dispute. The British dockers recognised that Canadian seamen's dispute was no affair of theirs.

"It is a dispute between Canadian trade unions, and we are trade Unionists. It is up to Canadian unions to sort it out but we should not be asked to work the ships until the dispute is settled" argued the dockers. But the employers urged that they worked the Canadian ships or no ships.

The lockout further infuriated the men. The dockers claim that it is an old tradition to boycott a strike bound ship and by not working the Canadian ships they were honouring an old tradition. It is not fully realised that when men go on strike they suffer a lot in their earnings. As the result of trouble in the docks the men have already lost about £2 a week.

The dockers are already divided. About 60 per cent have returned to work. But about 40 per cent refuse to budge an inch. The 'Times' thinks that Britain is standing on the edge of a volcano as well as being on the brink of economic privation and asks the Government to take stringent measures to meet the dockers' challenge, but agrees that it is not good to rely upon the extreme punishments of the law.

Never was there a greater need for the Labour Government to exercise restraint. But unfortunately at this very moment even very sane persons like Attorney-General Hartley Shawcross are allowing themselves to use harsh language.

Calling the docker's action as an "economic and political treason to our movement and country" could not be very helpful. It could easily prove harmful. This is not the way to win back the men, which as the 'Times' says, is necessary to restore the situation.

Undoubtedly the life of the nation could not be allowed to be disrupted. Emergency measures had to be taken. But simultaneously must be set in motion processes that will lead to the narrowing of the gap between the men at the top and the men at the bottom. The present state of affairs can only hearten the enemies of the Socialist Government, whether Tory or Communist.

Dollar Talks

Three-power talks on the dollar crisis have ended without a positive plan. It is not without significance that Mr. Snyder, Secretary of the United States Treasury, in reply to repeated questions put to him at the press conference, whether he regarded the conference, successful, insisted that it had been useful.

He did not seem to use the word successful. The official communique did not say much. A good word had been said for the pet theories of America about multilateral trade.

On the question of the devaluation of the pound it was unilluminating. All it said was that no suggestion was made at the conference that sterling be devalued. The opposition of Sir Stafford Cripps is known to everybody. It is equally known that Mr. Snyder is in favour of devaluation.

Sir Stafford Cripps is not likely to give in on the issue of devaluation. But it is feared that circumstances might force devaluation on him. For instance, should American prices register further fall devaluation might become inevitable. Thus devaluation should not be ruled out in spite of Government statement that the present rate of the sterling would be maintained.

The 'Observer' is right in saying that it is wrong to suppose that the Government would necessarily oppose devaluation in all circumstances. Britain's standstill in dollar purchases is not likely to solve the problem of sterling area's gold and dollar reserve.

Some experts seem to believe it will not even ease the strain on the reserves. According to the 'Manchester Guardian' the reserves might drop as much as 400 million dollars in the next three months compared to 200 million dollars in the last three months. If that happens, the pressure for devaluation might become insistent. It is stated that some of the Commonwealth countries suffering American reluctance to buy their exports might demand devaluation.

L.C.C. Jubilee

The London County Council is 60 year old. Since its creation the Council has exercised an important influence on the life and development of the metropolis. The Council performs a very wide range of functions, including housing, slum clearance, town planning, primary and secondary education, children's welfare and hospital service.

The Diamond Jubilee is being celebrated in a spectacular manner. There is an exhibition showing the Council's work. The London Fire brigade, the biggest fire brigade in the world, will be staging waterfront cascade display.

BERNARD SHAW'S LIBRARY

George Bernard Shaw is busy disposing of the contents of his London flat. Southey's have received for sale about 800 books from his library. Many of the volumes contain characteristic notes in Mr. Shaw's handwriting.

In his copy of T. E. Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" he tells how on reading the original he criticised it freely rewrote certain passages he considered libellous, and otherwise helped Lawrence in writing the book. H. G. Wells, wrote in his copy of the Short History of the World "to G. B. S. to improve and steady his mind."

INDUS RIVER RISING

But No Cause For Fear

KARACHI, July 17, (PTI-Reuter): River Indus, rising because of the monsoon, is expected to show a peak discharge on July 19, according to forecasts available here.

The rise and fall in the water level has this time been "abrupt" although not "abnormal", it was stated.

The P. W. D. authorities have been keeping steady vigilance to avoid the possibilities of recurrence of the last year's widespread floods. It is claimed that all possible precautions have been taken and the situation is viewed with confidence.

ATLANTIC TREATY IN SENATE

Ratification Assured

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Debate in the U. S. Senate on ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty enters the final stage this week, and the vote is scheduled to be taken at the latest on Thursday.

Administration leaders expect that the measure will be ratified by a margin in excess of the required two-thirds' majority. Even opponents of the measure, concede this.

Some Senators, it is expected will seek to amend the ratification by adding a declaration to absolve the United States from "moral or legal" obligation to supply military assistance. They also propose to revise the United Nations, set up a defence force in the Atlantic community, and extend to Western Europe the Monroe Doctrine by which the United States long ago served notice that it would not permit European aggression in the Western Hemisphere.

But these restrictive proposals will be stoutly opposed in the Senate.—U. S. I. S.

Free Fights Break Out In Dublin Meeting

DUBLIN, July 17 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Police drew batons and arrested six people here today when free fights developed at a meeting held by the pro-Communist Irish Workers League.

Speakers were chased by sections of the crowd, and further fights broke out in O'Sonnell Street, Dublin's Main thoroughfare.

Crowds later went to a bookshop some distance away and smashed windows before being dispersed.

CONSPICUOUS WORK IN NURSING

Florence Nightingale Awards For Two

NEW DELHI, July 18 (PTI): At a full dress ceremony at Government House today, the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari presented the Florence Nightingale Medal, the highest award of the International Red Cross Committee for conspicuous nursing service, to Chief Principal Matron Mrs. Dorothy Howard of the Indian Military Nursing Service.

Another recipient of the award Miss Mariamma Thomas could not participate in the ceremony as she is taking a post-gradute course in public health administration in the United Kingdom.

Mrs. Howard was introduced to Mr. Rajagopalachari by Lt. Gen. K. S. Master Director-General Armed Forces Medical Services.

Mrs. Howard is 53 and was born at Lallaguda, Hyderabad (Deccan), Miss Thomas, 32, hails from Pennukkara, Travancore.

Presenting the award to Mrs. Howard the Governor-General said: "Mrs. Dorothy Grace Howard who is here with us and Miss Mariamma Thomas who is away in England have distinguished themselves by exceptional devotion, skill and knowledge in nursing.

Mrs. Howard tended the sick and the wounded in different theatres of the last war and organised with ability military hospitals at Colombo, Kirkee and Rome, and earned promotion to the highest rank in the Indian Military Nursing Service. She is now to be decorated with the Florence Nightingale Medal. Miss Thomas has been awarded the highest honour in the field of nursing for her exemplary work under trying conditions for the relief of pain and distress in the refugee camp at Kurukshetra soon after the partition of the country.

"There is nothing more noble in the world than the work of sisters engaged in the relief of pain and rendering the motherly assistance that is required to make medical help effective. As long as such work is being cheerfully done by an increasing body of our women, we may hope that the doctrine of love and compassion will one day be restored to its rightful place in the ordering of human life in spite of so many seeming cruelties and obstacles.

Outstanding Work By U. S. Negro

SPINGARN MEDAL FOR DR. BUNCHE: MRS. PANDIT'S TRIBUTE

LOS ANGELES, July 18, (PTI-Reuter).

MRS. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States offered her country's wholehearted support in the work of the National Association for Advancement of Coloured People when, at the request of the Association, she presented the Spingarn Medal to Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting United Nations mediator in Palestine.

The award was created by the late Joele Spingarn, a president of the Association, for outstanding work by an American Negro during the year.

Addressing a gathering of 12,000 persons present in the Hollywood bowl, Mrs. Pandit said: "The civilization of my country is based on the concept that freedom is indivisible and that until it is shared by all races, peoples and communities, there can be no lasting freedom for any one nation.

"For this reason we made common cause with all oppressed peoples during the days of our national struggle.

"Problems affecting dependent peoples, and involving discrimination and oppression are specially acute in Asia and Africa. India's main interest in resolving them and in reviving these great continents is but part of the universal desire for enduring peace" Mrs. Pandit said.

"But this effort is bound up with the conflicts in the world today and cannot be fulfilled in an isolated manner.

"This is the problem of more than half the peoples of the world, and on its solution hinges the question of world peace.

A FIRST STEP

"A first step toward this is through ending all forms of discrimination and of systems of Government which exploit people and which still regard large areas of the world's surface as sources of food and raw material for the maintenance of industrial supremacy.

"Neither narrow national interests nor high power politics must be permitted to stand in the way of this approach to one of the main obstacles to world peace.

"India is specially conscious of the dangers that threaten her.

"Internally she faces all the problems arising from the conditions in which her freedom was achieved. Externally she is surrounded by instability and disorder and an ever-increasing turmoil.

"The member states of the United Nations are solemnly pledged to save the world from the scourge of war. Therefore each one of us bears the responsibility of helping to establish in our community and in our nation conditions under which justice can be maintained and of promoting respect of human rights and fundamental freedom without discrimination of any kind.

INDIA'S SUPPORT

"To you (of the National Association for Advancement of Coloured People) who work for this objective, may we offer our whole-hearted support.

"This association has faced and has overcome difficulties in this cause and it need not fear the future.

"I am specially honoured in having been asked to present today the Spingarn Medal to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche.

"His work and personality are well-known in India and my country is honoured is associating itself with this great organisation in the presentation of this award. May I offer you, Dr. Bunche, on behalf of myself and of India, our tribute of admiration for your unceasing and courageous effort to make possible an enduring peace.'"

Dr. Ralph Bunche said that in their struggle for inalienable rights, all the under-privileged peoples of the world, the American Negro included, now had a great new ally in the United Nations.

"We will see realised", he continued "the peaceful and just world which the United Nations strives incessantly to achieve, just as at home we will see realised the fully democratic America which our constitution envisaged."

He called upon the Negro people to maintain philosophically both their dignity and their self-respect and in time they would get all their rights from the dominant group.

A Party For Mrs. Pandit

LOS ANGELES, July 18. (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, was the guest of honour at a dinner in Bel-Air attended by members of the West Coast Diplomatic and Consular Corps.

The dinner was given by Mr. G. J. Watumull, Indian philantropist, at his home. Mrs. Pandit, who is on a short visit to California, made no public appearances on Saturday except a brief meeting with 50 Indian students attending the universities of California and Southern California.

BOOSTING U. S. ECONOMY

MOVES UNDER WAY

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Two moves designed to promote President Truman's proposed programme to strengthen the U. S. economy are under way this week, as fellow-ups to the President's recent Economic Report to Congress.

Senator James E. Murray of Montana laid before the Senate an "Economic Expansion Act of 1949," aimed at the expansion of business and the solution of economic problems, and U. S. Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer announced nation-wide survey of business and unemployment.

Murray said that his bill, although not offered at the Administration's request, is intended to halt "the present trend toward contraction in business activity." It also aims at expanding U. S. economy so that the output of goods and services can be raised, in the next four or five years, from its present level of dol. 250,000,000,000 to the President's goal of dol 300,000,000,000.

The main objective of the survey, said Sawyer, will be to determine how government purchases should be channeled to boost employment.

Following the Boston survey, similar business studies will be conducted in Michigan, Missouri, Georgia, Texas, and California.—U.S.I.S.

Defence Facilities For Kasim Razvi

GOVERNMENT TO BEAR ALL EXPENSES

HYDERABAD, July 18 (P.T.I.): Major General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad said at a press conference today, that the Government would bear all the expenses connected with Syed Kasim Razvi's defence, as they wanted to give him the best possible defence he desired.

The Military Governor said Kasim Razvi did not want any counsel from Pakistan to defend him but had instead suggested the names of some prominent local lawyers. The Government had written to the lawyers and their names would be made public after the question was settled he added.

General Chaudhury said the exact date of the trial of Razvi had not yet been fixed due to certain "technical hitches", but the Special Tribunal that was to try him might commence sitting by the end of this month or the beginning of next month. The trial would take place in the old British Military Hospital in Trimulgherry, about eight miles from Hyderabad, he stated.

Major General Chaudhury said investigations against members of the Laik Ali Ministry, now under house arrest, were proceeding.

RED ACTIVITIES

Other points made by the Military Governor were:

The trend of unsocial activities in Nalgonda and Warangal Districts far from being on the upgrade was on the downward grade. A strict enquiry was being held into the escape from custody about three weeks ago of Ravi Narayan Reddy, a top-ranking Communist leader, while being escorted to headquarters.

He had not "enough information" with him to make a statement on the question whether there were differences of opinion amongst the Communists themselves or not, although he understood there were differences between them.

Talks on the establishment of a popular interim Government had been there for the past ten months, but he had not heard anything himself about that.

Four persons lost their lives and some others were injured in the communal clash at Gulbarga on June 23 and 24. But no abduction case had so far been reported.

The dacoities reported in Bidar District had nothing to do with Razakars. The gang, which consisted of both Muslims and Hindus, came into clash with the police and military as a result of which three dacoits had been captured.

NIZAM'S PURCHASES

The Military Governor declared that it was "incorrect" to say the Nizam was buying property in Ceylon.

He hoped that by the end of the month the Government would be able to give "facts and figures" about their proposal for abolishing the jagirdari system.

The question of abolition of local customs and currency in the State had been discussed with the State Government by Mr. N. Dandekar, a member of the Fiscal Integration Committee who was already in the State. Other members of the Committee would arrive in the State on July 22 after which propasals would be formulated.

Nothing had so far been decided on the question of unified control for the execution of the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project, a joint venture of the Madras and Hyderabad Governments. The project was of All-India importance and any conclusion on its execution could be reached only after a discussion between the Government of India and the Governments of Hyderabad and Madras.

14 REDS DISMISSED

Japanese Railway Co-operatives' Action

TOKYO, July 18, (PTI-Reuter):—The Japanese State Railway Corporation today announced the dismissal of 14 members of the Communist led "Central Struggle Committee" of the Railway Workers Union because of their "non-co-operative attitude".

Eleven of the 14 are registered Communists.

The newspaper "Mainichi" today reported a second sabotage attempt in Suburban Mitaka, where a runaway tramcar killed six people and seriously injured eight last Friday.

Bolts had been removed at five points along the railway line, the newspaper said.

Two Communist union officials both of whom were dismissed last month for their part in the railway workers strike, were arrested yesterday in connection with the tramcar disaster.

WANTED Patients

On the request of the patrons of PARKER & DAVIS an Ayurvedic Department has been opened to cure the patients suffering from DIABETES, LEUCORRHOEA, LOSS OF VIGOUR AND VITALITY, PILES, FITSULA, ECZEMA, (Including all skin diseases) COUGH ASTHMA, PYORRHOEA, TUBERCULOSIS, T.B. GLANDS and all kinds of complicated ailments of males and females. The treatment would be given totally on the AYURVEDIC system with the latest discovery of Herbs gathered from Himalaya and the Gardens of Switzerland. New Treatment by which Men and Women at 60 can be shot back to 35. FREE TREATMENT WOULD BE GIVEN ONLY FOR A LIMITED PERIOD. See personally or send the history of the nature of disease to:—

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8/187

Lifeless Match Ends In Draw

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Monday.

In keeping with the general standard of play this season, the Bombay Amateur's and the Goan Sports produced a scrappy encounter when they met this evening in the second half of the Harwood League Football Tournament.

Only one brave and unsuccessful attempt by outside left L. D'Costa late in the match saved the drawn match from being completely obscure in its characterless play. D'Costa shot from a difficult angle and although he beat the custodian with a well-flighted shot, the ball went just outside the goal posts and a good shot one of the best of the present season ended on the wrong side of the score board.

There was, however, nothing in the rest of the match to make it even interesting. Roy scored the first goal of the match in the first half and midway through the second, a sad lapse by deep defender Puthran cost his side the match when Michael Fernandes seized his chance and netted the equaliser.

In the Amateur's side inside left Mandon played for too back to be an effective forward. He was more of a half-back and the already tattered functioning of the front line became even more rugged. What they needed was a sharp-shooter and an opportunist in the front line and not a fourth half-back.

Mandon in the deep defence was no good as usual and his counterpart Vaidya also acquitted himself creditably.

THE TEAMS

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Bhoja; Mandon and Puthran; Bangera, Uchil and Aittappa; Shashappa, Chandu Roy, Y. M. Mandon, K. Suvarna.

GOAN SPORTS: Walter D'Souza; Gabriel D'Costa and Anant Vaidya; F. D'Souza, L. D'Souza and R. Tavares, Engene Mendes, F. Almeida, C. Fernandes, M. Fernandes, L. D'Costa.

TATAS' TWO-GOAL VICTORY

Football At Parel

BOMBAY, Monday.

Tata Sports 'A' managed to obtain a two goal victory over Asbestos Cement S. C. in the First Division of the Indian Football League this evening at St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

Godinho obtained both goals for the winners.

In the Musry Cup tournament Globe Sports beat Dockyard apprentices by five goals to nil. Shettia scored four goals, while Sachia netted one goal.

In the only game played at the Railway Ground, St. Xaviers High School trounced Master's Tutorial High School by six goals to nil. D'Souza and Rodrigues scored twice each, while Carvalho scored once.

MOHAN BAGAN LOSE TO SPORTING UNION

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, July 18 (PTI).

The three matches played today in the first division Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:—

East Bengal 3, Bhowanipore nil.
Sporting Union 1, Mohan Bagan nil.
E. I. Railway 1, Calcutta nil.

Welterweight Boxer Killed In Car Accident

PIPESTONE, Minnesota, July 18 (U.P.A.): Vincent Foster, 23, Omaha welterweight prize fighter, died of injuries suffered in a truck-car collision at a highway intersection here early on Monday.

A girl passenger in the car driven by Foster was also killed and three other passengers injured. Witnesses said Foster's car was travelling at an excessive rate of speed and Foster apparently did not see the big truck until he was almost upon it.

Foster and Miss Ruth Newcome died in the hospital without regaining consciousness.

Several weeks ago Foster was eliminated from the welterweight picture by Charlie Fusari who knocked him out in the second round of a bout at New York.

Empire Featherweight Champion To Defend Title

LONDON, July 18 (PTI-Reuter).

Ronnie Clayton, English holder of the British Empire featherweight championship, will defend his title against Eddie Miller, of Australia, at Liverpool on August 11.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL
Cooperage

5-45 p.m. G.I.P. Rly. vs. Burmah Shell (First Division Harwood League) St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

4-40 p.m. Volkart vs. Colaba New Stars

5-40 p.m. St. Xavier's College 'A' vs. Khandoba Vijay.

R.I.N. FOOTBALLERS LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA

A group photograph of the Royal Indian Navy football team that left on Monday for Calcutta to participate in the Inter-Services Football Tournament.

Pancho Gonzales Downs Parker To Retain Clay Courts Title

CHICAGO, July 17 (U.P.A.).

RICHARD "Pancho" Gonzales successfully defended his National Clay Courts tennis championship today by downing again Frank Parker, 6-1, 3-6, 8-6, 6-3.

Magda Rurac of Romania also defended her woman's crown, beating Beverly Baker of Santa Monica, California, 2-6, 9-7, 6-3.

The 21-year-old Gonzales from Los Angeles was in top form as he ran out with the first set in just 14 minutes and astounded local tennis observers by scoring 15 service aces in the fourth set. Parker, also from Los Angeles, began to show his 32 years toward the end of the gruelling match and was visibly tired in the final set. Parker displayed some of his old mastery in winning the second set, setting the stage for the crucial third set. The finalists battled to a 6-6 block in games, after which Gonzales took his own service and broke through Parker's to win.

Gonzales, paired with Hugh Stewart of Pasdena, California, dropped the doubles' final to Victor Seixas, of Philadelphia and Hugh Stewart of San Francisco, in a gruelling five set match 6-4, 1-6, 5-7, 8-6, 9-7.

A Challenge To All Apprentice Jockeys

LONDON, July 16.

A 17-year-old boy, Walter Cox, son of a Warington (Lancashire) stockbroker, and apprenticed to the New Market trainer, Jack Leach, has thrown out a challenge to any other apprentice jockey in the world to ride against him over five furlongs for £200 aside. The challenge was issued on behalf of the 4 ft. 9 inches lad by his father. Immediately the challenge was taken up by an owner, Mr. Ivor Sainsburg on behalf of 16-year-old Tony Holloway, who is serving his apprenticeship with the Midlands trainer, Bob Ward. Mr. Sainsburg is prepared to wager £1,000 on Holloway in a match.

NEXT YEAR'S M.C.C. VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

Many New Players Likely To Test Cricket

LONDON, July 17 (PTI-Reuter): In twelve months time England's cricket selectors will be pondering the question of who shall visit Australia for the 1950-51 tour by the Marylebone Cricket Club. There is a general belief that the party will include some faces new to test cricket. Some of the present-day stalwarts will, naturally, form the backbone of the side, but the young men who are making turally from the backbone of the side, next summer to enhance their claims must be considered. Who are they?

Eleven have been nominated as an "under thirty" team to meet the "over thirties" at Hastings in a festival game at the tail-end of the season, and already it has been said that the side would give the best England team a hard match, of not a beating.

The eleven players with ages are H. F. Lowson (22) and F. Close (18), of Yorkshire; C. Van Ryneveld (23, the South African and D. B. Carr (22) of Oxford University, T. G. Evans (29) and F. Ridgeway (26) of Kent, D. Fletcher (25) of Surrey, Broderick (23) of Northamptonshire, G. H. G. Doggart (22) of Cambridge University, A. Watkins (27) of Glamorgan, and L. Jackson (28) of Derbyshire.

Remembering that 22-year-old, J. G. Dewes, the brilliant opening bat of Cambride, and Cecil Cook Gloucestershire's leftarm spinner are not mentioned it is obvious that England has some good young talent which will be at a perfect age for the Australian trip.

Of the eleven men named only Evans, who will soon be over thirty, and Watkins have gained test match recognition.

Had such a game as this under and over thirty been arranged at the start of the season England's team against New Zealand might have had a more youthful appearance than has been the case.

SECUNDERABAD RACES

Poor Fields Accept For Tomorrow

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 18.

The following are the acceptances for the fourth day of the Secunderabad Races to be held on Wednesday, July 20, (with order of racing).

THE LAHORE PLATE—1 Mile 1-1|2 Furlongs

Ajmal 9-4, Boswell 9-2, Hot Stuff 8-0 and Kalyan 8-0.

THE MESOPOTAMIA PLATE 5 Furs.

Dahman Ahmad 9-7, Pukar 8-13, Assaf Mahmud 8-9, Maha 8-8, Rabie al Khair 7-12 and Young Krush 7-10.

THE R.C.T.C. CUP (Div. I) 6 Furs.

Big Hearted 9-4, Lady Bird 9-0, Mr. Rambler 8-12, Peppermint 8-10, Puri Pakodi 8-7, Miss Harmony 8-3, Duchess of Ramgarh 8-2, Win Again 8-1, Night Frolic 7-13 and Dominic's Girl 7-11.

THE MOIN-UD-DOWLA MEMORIAL CUP—One Mile 1-1|2 Furlongs

Heather 9-4, Khalaf Al Hawa 9-0, Peter 8-13, Nassar Daud 8-7, Hilal Salam 8-7 and Dhaman Yunus 8-1.

THE 'COVENTRY' PLATE 1-1'4 Miles

Sea Peagant 9-7, Deep Purple 9-0, Mr O. K. 8-6, Surprising 8-4, Lord Andrea 8-0, Royal Express 7-12, Kubaira 7-12, Brother Scribe 7-10, Hurry On 7-10, Ma Belle 7-8 and Princess Sherzade 7-4.

THE R.C.T.C. CUP (Div. II, 6 Furs.

Peace 9-4, Galatea 9-2, Broadcast 9-1, Gleaming 9-0, Widad 8-12, Nargis 8-10, Lookout 8-8, Happiness 8-7, Khushroo 8-3, Ali Kajora 8-3, Rose of India 7-12, Rio Rita 7-11, Highland Reel 7-8, Keep Smiling 7-6.

Races selected for treble event are: Three, Five and Six.

INDIA'S CRICKET TOURS

Tentative Programme Till 1954

BOMBAY, July 16, (PTI): The Commonwealth Cricket Team to tour India, Pakistan and Ceylon next Winter, is due to arrive in Bombay on October 7.

The Indian tour will begin with a three-day matches against the Indian Universities on October 9 and end with a three-day match against the Governor of Bombay's XI on March 11, 1950, both played in Bombay. The team will fly back to England on March 14.

A tentative programme of fixtures together with a report by the Board President, Mr. A. S. De Mello, on his negotiations in England for foreign cricket tours during the next five years, has been sent to all the Provincial Cricket Associations.

The team will spend three weeks each in Pakistan and Ceylon, according to the present programme.

The Board President has stated in his report that, besides the forthcoming visit of the Commonwealth team, a invitation had been extended to New Zealand, to tour India in 1950-51. In 1951-52, the M.C.C. will visit India which would be followed by a visit by an Indian team to England in the summer of 1952. Visits by Indian teams to West Indies in 1953 and Australia and New Zealand in 1953-54 are also envisaged in the report. A return visit by Australia is likely in 1954-55.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram, Chairman of the United Provinces Cricket Association, has submitted a proposal to the sub-committee of the Board that as quite fifty per cent of the cricket in India is played on matting wickets, India should, as in South Africa, allocate one test match at least to a centre where the game is played on a matting wicket. He has suggested Hyderabad, Indore or Allahabad as the venue. The Board will consider this suggestion at its meeting on July 31.

WONG PENG SOON LIKELY TO ACCEPT C. C. I. OFFER

Leave May Prevent Ooi Teik Hock From Coming To India

SINGAPORE, July 18, (UPA): Malayan badminton champion Ooi Teik Hock has not yet declined the Cricket Club of India's invitation to play in Bombay although it is probable he'll do so when the official invitation reaches him.

The invitation, which has been sent to Lim Chuan Geok, captain and manager of the Malayan Thomas Cup Team, is under consideration of the Badminton Association of Malaya. Later it will be relayed to Ooi Teik Hock and Wong Peng Soon.

The only reason that will prevent Ooi from accepting the invitation is the question of leave from his office. Ooi is a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Penang and already has been absent from work for seven months while away in Europe. It is unlikely that he will approach his employers for extra leave to play in Bombay.

Ooi is still playing in top form and is defending his Malayan title at Kuala Lumpur during the August bank holidays.

Wong at present is touring Malaya and is not contactable, but it is believed he probably will accept the C.C.I.'s invitation. Wong at present is practising his hardest to regain the crown lost to Ooi Teik Hock last year.

NO LETTERS REACHED MALAYANS IN LONDON

Lim Chuan Geok said that while he was in Bombay he was informed that several letters had been addressed to him at London and Copenhagen from the C.C.I. but that up to date, none of them had reached him. He saw only the copies in the C.C.I.'s headquarters in Bombay the morning following the team's arrival in Bombay which was then too late to arrange exhibition matches.

Had the C.C.I.'s invitation reached him earlier, the Malayan team would definitely have played in Bombay, Lim Chuang Goek said, adding, "It would have been a great pleasure to our boys to see more of Indian cities and to have a grand time with Indian officials and players and further relationships between Indian and Malayan badminton bodies.

Except for Wong Peng Soon, the rest of the members of the Malayan Thomas Cup team at present are tied up with their jobs so that its problematical who, if any, will make the trip to Bombay for the C.C.I. open championship.

U. P.'s DEMAND FOR A TEST MATCH

BOMBAY, July 18.

The United Provinces Cricket Association has asked the Board of Control for Cricket in India to allot a Test match against the Commonwealth Cricket Team to the United Provinces.

The Maharajkumar of Vijianagram, Chairman of the U.P. Cricket Association, has wired the controlling body that the Provincial Association is prepared to give a guarantee of Rs. 30,000 for the Test match.

GUJERAT ASKS FOR A MATCH

The Gujerat Provincial Cricket Association has also asked for a fixture against the tourists which, if allotted, will be played at Ahmedabad.

Argentina Wins First Polo Series Against U. S.

CHICAGO, July 18 (PTI-Reuter): Argentine's crack polo team El Trebol won the first of the three game series with the United States here yesterday beating an all star team by 10-8.

The second match will be played next Sunday and the final game on July 31.

SCOTLAND FACE DEFEAT

Out For 137, Follow On And Score 138 For Nil

GLASGOW, July 18.

Scotland batsmen completely collapsed against the New Zealand bowlers, when play was resumed this morning, and for the addition of 116 runs to the Saturday's total of 21 for no loss, the home team lost all their wickets.

Following on they fared much better and when the stumps were drawn for the day, Scotland had scored 138 runs without any loss. 286 runs behind on the first innings, Scotland now requires 148 more runs with the whole side intact, to avoid an innings defeat.

Resuming 402 runs behind against the New Zealanders here today, Scotland lost their Captain Willatt with one one run added to Saturday's total of 21 for no wicket.

He played forward to a well-pitched ball from Burtt and was completely beaten by the break.

The early scoring rate was slow against accurate bowling backed up by good ground fielding.

A LOVELY CATCH

Crosskey and Sheppard brought the score to 57 before Crosskey was caught off a topspinner With 70 on the board, Atchison powerfully hit an overpitched ball and Cave ran 15 yards along the boundary to take a fine catch. A grand hook by Winrow off Burtt cleared the rails for six to send up 80, but run later Sheppard fell, caught at silly mid-on. Nichol and Winrow fell in succession and six wickets were for 90. In spite of Scotland's desperate position, Hermiston began with a boundary and hit two more to send up the hundred, and in the last over before lunch Edward sent Rabone over the rails for six.

Burtt was in deadly form after lunch dismissing three batsmen in successive overs, and the Scottish first innings finished after three hours, five minutes for 137, giving the New Zealanders a lead of 286.

Runs came slowly when Scotland followed on, the first hour producing only 25. Scotland's opening pair held out and the partnership had put on 41 when tea was taken.

At the close of play both Willatt and Crosskey were still together and stumps were drawn with Scotland 138 for no loss in the second innings.

SCORE BOARD

NEW ZEALAND (1st Innings) 423
SCOTLAND (1st Innings)

Willat b Burtt 8, Crosskey c Wallace b Burtt 27; Sheppard c Donnelly b Rabone 31; Aitchison c Cave b Rabone 2; Winrow c Wallace b Rabone 17; Nichol c Cave b Burtt 0; Edward c Sutcliffe b Burtt 9; Hermiston lbw b Burtt 21; Laidlaw not out 4; McLaren lbw b Burtt 1; Youngson c Cowie b Rabone 8; Extras 9, Total 137.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1|22; 2|47; 5|70; 4|81; 5|36; 6|90; 7|116; 8|124, 9|126 10|127.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Burtt 31|19|45|6; Cowie 9|2|13|0; Crosswell 3|1|5|0; Rabone 24.2|5|65|4.

SCOTLLAND (2nd Innings) (for no loss) 138

A STANDING START LOSES McDONALD BAILEY RACE

It appears to be the special destiny of E. McDonald Bailey, the Trinidad and Olympic sprinter, to break down just when he reaches the top of his form. Recently he equalled the British record of 9.6 seconds for the 100 yards, but a few days later at the Polytechnic Kinnaird Trophy meeting at Chiswick he developed a limp and finished ast. But his limp did not prevent him from running in the 220 yards heats and final. In the final he began with a standing start, but ran beautifully. L. Laing, his clubmate, however, made a desperate effort in the last 10 yards and headed Bailey. The picture above shows L. Laing winning the 220 yards from McDonald Bailey.

Badminton Doubles Winners

Bala Ullal (left) and D. G. Mugwe, the Indian International Badminton players, who won the doubles title of the Two-Day Badminton Doubles Tournament held by the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana. They beat Henry Ferreira and Homi Talyarkhan in the final on Sunday.

HAVE AT LEAST ONE TEST ON MATTING, SUGGESTS "VIZZY"

U.P. Prepared To Guarantee Rs. 20,000 To Stage A Test

The Maharajkumar of Viziana gram, the President of the United Provinces Cricket Association, who led the Indian team to England in 1936, has written a letter to the Chairman, Itinerary Sub-Committee of the Commonwealth Tour of India, suggesting among other things that at least one Test Match with the Tourists be played on a carpet.

"Vizzy" puts forth the claim of U.P. to be allotted one Test Match and towards this the U. P. Association, says its President, is prepared to contribute a sum of Rs. 20,000/-, the same as Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta have undertaken to do.

The following is the text of the letter:—

Vizianagram Palace, Banaras July 11, 1949.

Dear Sir,

I am writing not merely as a representative of a provincial body, but also as an old Cricketer and a lover of the game. It strikes me that it is high time, someone drew the attention of the controlling authorities that when a foreign Team visits India, we often lose sight of the fact that the majority of Indian Cricketers are used to playing on matting wickets. On a careful analysis, you will see that very few Indian players get opportunities of playing on turf wickets. So far as I know numerous grass wickets of merit only exist in Bombay and Calcutta and so far as my recollection goes, there are only three grass wickets in Madras— the Chepauk ground which was till a little while ago exclusively the White-man's privilege, is an excellent one; then comes the M.U.C. which is really not a good wicket, but can be classed as a mediocre one and as to the third wicket, which I remember, belonged to the Railway, could not be called anything beyond a half-day's wicket. The Bangalore Gymkhana which was also the Englishman's privilege had a fair wicket. A really good wicket exists in Patiala and of late, the Wellingdon ground at Delhi provides another 'plum' wicket. What about the rest of India is so big where nothing but matting wickets exist. It is on these matting wickets that Indian cricketers have really learnt the great game. How few can get to places like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and then get opportunities of being included in local Teams as they do not belong to that particular place.

India is now having Test Matches and it seems strange why there should not be at least one Test Match on matting. There is nothing to be ashamed of, if a foreign team were asked to play a Test Match on a carpet. Why not look at it like this? When an Indian Team goes to England or Australia, is not India made to play on a sticky 'dog' after rain, a thing that our boys are not used to at all, and apart from playing on a sticky wicket, Indians have got to play under all conditions when they go abroad —conditions that are totally different to our Indian climate. Each County wicket has its own peculiarities. In a full tour, I have known an Indian side to play more matches on rain-damaged wickets than on good ones, because during all official tours that have taken place so far, India never was fortunate enough to have a really good English summer or an Australian summer and had to adjust herself to extremely difficult wickets in England and in Australia. Some critics may say: "When one can give one's visitors grass wickets, why should one think of matting?" I feel that this is a wrong way of looking at it; because, if an Indian Team were to look at it from this angle, then, India could just as well say that "we shall only play, when on tour, on wickets of our own choice;" but, this cannot be done. So, the best way would be that we should not feel, in the slightest way, embarrassed to ask our guests to play a Test Match or two on what our majority of players are used to.

Not so very long ago, the English Team was made to play for many years quite a number of Test Matches on matting wickets in South Africa where Neupan, the bowler, made history, and was a menace to the English batsmen. The world's greatest opening pair, Hobbs and Sutcliffe, had both expressed that Neupan on a matting wicket was not only a menace, but was a positive danger at times to play. They used the word 'danger', because there was every chance of getting their knuckles and their wrist knocked about. The very Neupan when he bowled on Turf, was as tame as a lamb. South Africa had Turf wickets and had matting wickets also, but did not merely turn round and say, 'since we have got turf wickets we shall not have any Test Match on matting'. That was not the case. It is only of late, that all the Test Matches against South Africa have been played on Turf. Prior to that, Tests were played on matting, which, when laid down, play-West Indies. The West Indies specialised in matting wickets, so much so that they produced the finest matting, which, when laid down, played more or less like a 'plum' Turf wicket. I do not see why any visiting side should not be asked to play one Test of this kind at least.

If it be argued that there is no attractive centre for this, where there could be a good gate like the gates at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi of recent times, then, I would say "what of it? Supposing Test Match does not yield the same profits as the others, you can very well afford to forego a little bit of guarantee money and have a Test or two on matting." I would suggest a Test Match to be played in Hyderabad because, to my mind, it is just in the centre of India and a fair gate can be expected there and many rich citizens of Hyderabad could be called upon to make good the extra amount, if need be, to come upto the guarantee money that has been paid to the Board by places like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras etc., The Hyderabad wicket, which we have all played on, is about the type that most of our cricketers have played on in other parts of India.

Nagpur and Indore are equally good for this purpose, and Indore, more so, because we will have the guidance and stewardship of the greatest Indian Cricketer—C.K.

I would venture to suggest that a Test Match be played in the U.P. for the obvious reason that two International sides—the famous Jardine's (England) and the West Indies' flags were lowered here and, if claims were to be considered and weighed, then I think, if anything, the U.P. is entitled to a Test Match as it is by far the best province where things happened and happened to vindicate the honour of India.

Should your Committee be pleased to consider my humble suggestion and decide to have a Test Match on matting, on behalf of the United Provinces, I shall hold myself responsible to give to your Board a sum of Rs. 20,000/- which Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi have given for staging Test Matches. Thus, the Board will be put to no financial loss, by having a Test Match on a matting wicket in the U.P. If an early decision is given in this matter the representative of the U.P.C.A. Mr. Mustafa, Secretariat of the Association will discuss and finalise arrangements with your Board, when called upon.

Yours, faithfully,
PRESIDENT

Swedish Heavyweight As Challenger For Title

NEW YORK July 18. (U.P.A.): Eddie Eagen, Chairman of the New York Boxing Commission, and Abe J. Greene Commissioner of the National Boxing Association agreed today that Olle Tandberg, Swedish heavyweight, would establish himself a heavyweight title challenger by first beating Jersey Joe Walcott and then by defeating any other outstanding European contender. That was the gist of statements today by Eagen and Greene in separate interviews at New York and Patterson, New Jersey, Greene's home city.

The Bombay Chronicle

A man who uses a great many words to express his meaning is like a bad marksman who, instead of aiming a single stone at an object, takes up a handful and throws at it in hopes he may hit.
—DR. JOHNSON

POLITICS WITHOUT ILLUSION

The straight talk of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Congress workers in Calcutta should be a spur to Congress workers, not in Bengal alone but all over India. The Union Prime Minister mentioned that he too had been advised against addressing a public meeting. The anxiety of Calcutta Congressmen for the safety of the Indian Prime Minister and their eagerness to avoid all risks are perfectly understandable. They would have done credit to the leaders of Bengal if it were not for the fact that they had ruled over every other consideration to such an extent that no meetings had been held in Calcutta by the Congress after the first South Calcutta election meeting was allowed to end in a fiasco. By practical demonstration, Pandit Jawaharlal showed that the Congress, given sufficient determination, could reach and win over the Calcutta public and confound the disturbers. But the Indian Prime Minister cannot be permanently in Calcutta, instilling confidence and courage in the local Congress. "I find the Congress in Calcutta in a frightened and hesitant mood," observed Pandit Jawaharlal adding, "if this continues, let it retire". But because the Congress all over India cannot allow the Calcutta Congress to fade out of the picture, the Working Committee has had to apply itself to the problem and offer a solution.

What ails the Bengal Congress? Pandit Jawaharlal has pointed out the defects: Internal dissension, the struggle for power within the party which is an inevitable development of one-party Government; but these need not cripple the Congress. In similar circumstances, in other countries the different factions have sought public support, and the one which succeeded in securing it has moved forward to consolidate its position and control the administration. What is distressing is that in Bengal there has been no effort to win the public but rather a shrinking into their shells by the rival leaders, a surrender to the forces of anarchy. Partly, this arises from a feeling that all power comes not from the people of the province but from the national leaders who control the all-India Congress. Partly, it can be attributed to the partition of Bengal which left the local leaders to uphold an unpopular policy before the public, a policy in which they had no faith themselves. Bengal's plight represents in an intensified degree the plight of the whole country. Forced by administrative responsibilities to embrace one unpalatable solution after another, the national leaders had no time in the midst of their onerous duties to approach the public and explain their programme to them. In a number of points, the policy of the National Government diverged from the programme of the Congress propagated in opposition—Partition itself, continuance in the Commonwealth, and postponement of provincial re-distribution. The second-rank leadership, sadly depleted by the departure of the Socialists who chose this occasion to assert themselves, failed to keep the channel of communication open with the people. "Among the masses of the people, we are as a drop in the sea and we can govern only if we adequately express what the people feels," so wrote Lenin, faced by a similar problem. Little thought has we are afraid, been given to this point of view. The assumption of office by Congressmen has divided the party and in nearly all provinces the picture of Congressmen trying to vie with their fellow-members in winning public favour has appeared side by side with all Congress groups withdrawing from the public eye. Whilst it would be unreasonable to maintain that Congress Ministries have become Fascist Governments, it cannot be seriously denied that the talk of explaining official policies has been sadly neglected and many a good cause has to suffer the evil of misrepresentation and misunderstanding. The business of publicity for such causes is bound to suffer if left exclusively to Government publicity departments.

The acuteness of the Bengal situation provided an opportunity for re-thinking the Congress approach to public questions. The first essential is a clear demarcation between the matters that legitimately belong to Government publicity and those which require the full strength of the party machine. The latter should not be allowed to go unattended to. The Congress has concentrated on many things which hinder its full growth as a political party. As a party struggling for national freedom, it had of necessity to be a "totalitarian" organisation which covered all phases of national life. On its conversion into a party in effective control of the administration, it is called upon to turn its mind to concrete needs and to evolve a system of priorities. The Congress has shown itself capable of adapting itself to the new conditions but it has not carried out the changes deliberately and systematically. As a result a good deal of its work since Independence has been haphazard, illogical and confused. The running of the administration at Delhi and the provincial capitals has withdrawn from the party some of its best men and thrown into responsible positions others who have little ability or character to sustain them. The result is that the burden on the capable is increased whilst the party lead has grown feeble and uncertain just when it is most needed. If the Congress is to approach the public, Congressmen must feel within them that they have something worth saying to the people, and that they can say it clearly and coherently. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and some of the Working Committee might have this confidence but they must take steps to see that it spreads down to the subsidiary party organisations. It can only be done on the basis of a manifesto to the public, issued by the Congress central executive, and a directive to all provincial Congress Committees to exert themselves to the utmost to present the programme to the public. When Pandit Jawaharlal told Calcutta Congress workers that there were ways other than that of elections to approach the public, it seemed that this was one obvious way. The Working Committee, however, has not adopted this solution. Faced as it was with complaints from five units of the Indian Union and conscious of trouble in many more, it has preferred to deal with each unit in isolation. This is an unfortunate attitude which it will find itself forced to rectify in the near future.

Apart from this larger question, there are two matters to which Pandit Jawaharlal referred in his talk to workers, of great importance: The revolutionary spirit and the desire of Congressmen to cash on past service. The first he dismissed negatively by observing that bomb-throwing need not necessarily be a revolutionary act. He might well have developed the suggestion a little deeper. The Congress leadership, and the rank and file as a consequence, has developed a strange antipathy to the word "revolution". There is no reason why a party which set out with a revolutionary aim should cease to be revolutionary after it has secured power. Unless this is drilled into Congressmen, the desire to be rewarded must naturally come to the top with many workers who, seeing the seven lean years ended, hanker after the logical sequence of the seven fat. As a revolutionary party, the Congress must renew its membership and build it if necessary into a smaller, more compact organisation of tried workers who will maintain its idealism untarnished. The accession to office necessitates even more the discipline which political work entails and this cannot be achieved by merely asking for it. The Congress has suffered greatly by its toleration of men within its fold who have little conception of service to the people, who accept office and position for personal gain, and who bring discredit on all others in power and authority. They will have to be dealt with ruthlessly for the sake of the party and the nation.

Food Control Must Continue

Some persons interested in removing the control on food-stuffs have quoted certain figures to show that there is no food shortage in the country and that therefore there is no need for imports or for control. The Government of India has therefore felt it necessary to publish facts and figures to show that there is shortage and that imports are at present necessary, Government quotes the Finance Inquiry Commission's Report of 1945 which stated that even before the war India was not self-sufficient in food grains and that, although production had since increased, the population too had also increased so that India was "still in need of imports." This view was endorsed by the Food Grains Policy Commitee's Report of 1947. The position has grown worse in India since partition. That there is an over-all shortage in the country is too patent a fact to need much discussion. Discussion may be profitable directed to the best methods of removing the shortage. And so long as there is appreciable shortage more or less control is absolutely necessary, if only to enable the poor to get the necessary food-stuffs at reasonably low prices.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NAGPUR: The R.S.S. had not done anything, which should make it feel penitent or which called for any "assurances" of future good behaviour, said Mr. P. B. Dani, General Secretary of the Sangh in an interview.

The Sarsangh Chalak (Guruji) Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, in a statement says: "I am glad that the R.S.S. is free to start its activities again without restriction and that I am free again to meet my friends and co-workers."

—Press Report.

* * *

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader, said at Patna that he was confident that the Congress would lose its power in the course of the next one or two years.

Gosh. What shall we do now?

* * *

It would, Dr. Lohia prophesied further, be a great and sudden fall.

But since a timely warning has been given by the Socialist leader, the Congress had better immediately call for tenders for a whole lot of cushions. There is nothing else to do, is there?

* * *

Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, the South African Indian leader, is reported to have declared at Karachi that if the situation in the South African Union was not checked, the Indian-Pakistani community there, would be ruined before long.

Maybe, maybe. The situation will shortly be well in hand with the new Indian South African "Nationalist" party co-operating with the Malan Government and its policy of "Apartheid."

* * *

A U.S. Senator demands the formulation immediately of a "Marshall Plan" for India because of his "conviction that it is imperative that our country take action to assure friendship for India, to encourage the democratic growth that has rooted itself in India and to help India realise her potentialities."

Including India's potentiality to help coloured nations and races to realise their destiny?

* * *

Pakistan officials, says a United Press of America report from London, assert that the Faqir of Ipi crossed the North-West Frontier territory into Afghanistan where he was "accorded a warm welcome".

That's too bad. And, of course, there is no logical or analogical relevance between this alleged welcome and any welcome ever accorded in Karachi to Nawabs Thingummyjig Nawaz or Yar Jangs from Hyderabad or their Sydney Cottons, is there? Loud NO.

* * *

Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, Prime Minister of Nationalist China declares that Nationalist failures against the Communists were not caused by inferior weapons or manpower but "by corruption, inefficiency and lack of discipline among military units".

And how too true too.

* * *

An emergency meeting of top Koumintang members caolled by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to organize the Emergency Committee—Supreme Council—was reported to be discussing whether General Li Tsung-jen alone would hold the title of Vice-Chairman or whether he would be forced to share the job with Dr. Sun Fo.

Quite right. The reorganised Kuomingtang too should start with the beginnings of a split.

* * *

"A WIFE BY ANY OTHER NAME.."

—Headline.

Yes, there is no escape for the unlucky.

Concept Of Satellite States

SOVIET UNION'S VERSION

IS there a clear-cut Soviet concept of satellite states? Apparently not, for, from the official Soviet point of view, a satellite state east of the Iron Curtain is an anomaly: 'ca n'existe pas'. The very idea, the Soviets would have us believe, is an aberration, a falsification concocted, to use the Communist jargon, by the "ideological armbearers of the American monopolists and imperialists". Unfortunately, this stand is not corroborated by facts. It is for us in the Western world as well as for the millions of private, honest citizens in Central, Eastern and South-eastern Europe that the existence of satellite states behind the Iron Curtain means a most disquieting and indeed a sinister reality.

BY SERGIUS YAKOBSON

THE term "satellite state" is first of all a question of political semantics. If one consults the records of the United Nations Commission which has jus completed its work on the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights", he can readily appreciate the polarity between our approach and that of the Soviet camp to a whole register of political definitions. And the word "satellite", for which incidentally no definition is to be found in any of the available Soviet handbooks, encyclopedias, or other reference works, belongs in the same category of disputed and controversial terms as "democracy", "representative government," "fascism," "imperialism," and "freedom."

In considering the Soviet attitude toward the term "satellite state" one must realize also that this term is a geopolitical concept. Its meaning and its application depend upon the geographical location of the person who uses the term. Moscow spokesmen maintain with no justification whatever and for propaganda's sake that some of the countries located west of the Stettin-Trieste line are only formally sovereign states or "satellites"—countries whose national honour and whose sovereignty have allegedly been violated by the acceptance of and by their co-operation with the European Recovery Program. The fact that this programme has been freely agreed upon does not deter them from denouncing it as "American imperialist intervention."

Sovereignty

The Soviet concept of stellite states is thus closely allied with the question of sovereignty in the modern world. Nothing pleases Moscow so much as to pose as the only genuine protector of the idea of state or popular sovereignty The Soviets base their claim to such a rule on the alleged sovereignty of the USSR member states and particularly on Art. 17 of the Soviet Constitution which recognizes the right of withdrawal of a constituent republic from the Soviet Union. Deceptively, however, the Communists do not mention the fact that no machinery has ever been established for the implementation of this provision, and that therefore Art. 17 has, like many other provisions in the Soviet Constitution, a purely nominal character.

Furthermore, the Soviet criminal codes contain clauses applicable to any person or group advocating separation. Propaganda to this effect is sternly repressed in the USSR. And even in theory the right of free withdrawal from the Union is hedged around with so many qualifications that it becomes virtually meaningless.

The political struggle of the Communists against the Marshall Plan, which they accuse of converting Western Europe into an American outpost, is too well known to be described here in detail. What is of interest are some of the typical factiticus arguments with which Soviet scholars try to back up both Moscow's opposition to the Truman Doctrine and its sabotage of the ERP. For example, I.D. Levin, a Soviet professor and doctor of law, in a recent pamphlet of which 65,000 copies were sold, discusses what he considers an irreconcilable contradiction in bourgeois academic writings between he idea of sovereignty and of international law. In their efforts to uphold unrestricted sovereignty, he asserts (and here he goes back as far as Hegel) some of the bourgeois scholars would give a free hand to "aggression, violence, and outright piracy." A second bourgeois school of thought—and Levin quotes Hans Kelsen as its exponent—would sacrifice national sovereignty for the sake of preserving international order. geois camp on the theoretical plane is ssid to lead in practice, and I quote the same Soviet source, to the "abolition of the sovereignty of individual European states in favour of a United States of Europe, and then, (as the next stage) to the abolition of the sovereignty of the United States of Europe in favour of the United States of America."

Let us now turn our attention from the irresponsible and unfounded speculations of the Soviet professor to the authoritative and direct pronouncements made by Soviet leaders in action. Two revealing statements stand out here which place in proper perspective the farcial Soviet claim of being the guardian of the honour and dignity of sovereign nation betrayed by the "decaying" buorgeoisie of the democratic West. These statements allow us, incidentally to dispose of the widespread somewhat sentimental and certainly dangerous assumption that there are two different types of Soviet leaders—a "benevolent" aging Stalin on the one hand and an obstinate bull-headed Molotov on the other a moderate and sensible Litvinov, and a fiery machiavellian Vyshinsky.

In fact, no tangible distinction in aims exists among all of them. Discussing with Hopkins in March, 1943 the future of Poland and its postwar frontiers, Litvinov "felt that Great Britain and the United States should decide what was to be done about Poland and 'tell them' rather than ask them." And when at Yalta Charles Bohlen "ventured the opinion that the American people were not likely to approve of any denial of the small nations' rights, Vyshinky said that the American people 'should learn to obey their leaders'. Bohlen then suggested that it might be a good idea for Vyshinsky to visit the United States and try to tell that to the people."

Red Conquest

World War II was fought by the Soviet Union prior to and after June 22, 1941, mainly along political lines the idea of preserving human life was foreign to the Soviet leaders. General Eisenhower was horrified when, after the surrender of Japan, Marshal Budennyi expressed his disappointment that not enough of "those insolent Japanese" had been killed with "no concern that even one day's continuance of war meant death or wounds for additional hundreds of Russian citizens". And on the Allied side many thousands of participants in General Bor's uprising in Warsaw in August, 1944 were to be mowed down by the Nazis when the Soviet advance was halted on the Vistula: first, in order that the Red Army might appear as THE saviour of Poland from the Nazi terror and secondly in order that by redeploying troops to Rumania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia the Communists might get a firm grip on the Balkan and the Danubian countries.

By the swift entry of Soviet troops into the capitals of these countries ahead of the Western allies, by the establishment through forward bases of the claim for military protection of communication lines to the Soviet rear, by creating regimes depending exclusively on Soviet leadership and material aid, new pages were to be written in the expanding book of world revolution and Soviet conquest.

The plan of establishng a string of puppet states along the Soviet Western frontier must have matured in Moscow at an early stage of the war, and very likely at the time of the secret Nazi-Soviet dealings in 1939-1941. Only the number of these dependencies was gradually increased in line with the unexpected advance of the Soviet land armies. And it is striking that the present boundaries of the Soviet domain correspond to those of a "Slavic Realm" which the Czech leader, Karl Kramarzh, wanted established oy the victorious Russians at the end of World War I. Still, in spite of the similarity of the boundary lines, the political and social content of the new Soviet empire, is of course, quite different from that of the Slavic Realm of Kramarzh.

The first two satellites to be drawn into the Soviet orbit after the fall of the Romanovs were located on the Soviet Asiatic frontier. In their ultimate fate they represent two different types of Soviet satellites. Little Tannu-Tuva, located between Southern Siberia and North-western Mongolia, rich in natural resources including uranium, was even in the 1930's "in politics and economics as closely bound to the USSR as Nevada is to the United States." Then, in 1944, its frontier was unobtrusively moved, and by unilateral act of the Soviet overnment Tannu-Tuva became a regular electoral distict and an administrative unit of the Russian Soviet Republic. Outer Mongolia, on the other hand, still appears on geographical maps to be outside the Soviet Union, though, as a result first of political intrigues and then a policy of economic penetration, it became 'de facto' a puppet of the Soviet Union. "We must accustom the powers" asserted the Russians under the Szar, "to the idea that they should discuss Mongolian affairs in St. Petersburg." After the Communist Revolution,

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

University For Gujerat

With the establishment of regional Universities for Maharashtra and Karnatak, one for Gujerat was a foregone conclusion. The Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to report on the question of a University for Gujerat has recommended its establishment at Ahmedabad. The University recommended presents no peculiar features. It is to be an affiliating one to begin with, but a residential teaching nucleus is to be added at Ahmedabad as soon as possible. As regards the controversial question of the medium of instruction, the Committee suggests that as soon as the University comes into existence it must make arrangements to teach as many subjects as possible through Gujerati or Rashtra-Bhasha so that in five years no subject in the graduate courses will be taught in English except when permitted by the University for special reasons. The displacement of English as a medium of instruction is now a question of time, but it would be wise to prepare first suitable text books in the regional language instead of fixing a definite date for the change over. The question of Rashtra-Bhasha should also be decided before text books can be attempted in the language. When such books are available in the language and college students have acquired sufficient command over it, it is desirable that the graduate courses after the Intermediate stage should be taught rather through the Rashtra-Bhasha than through the regional language. The Committee rightly suggests that the Rabshtra-Bhasha should be the only medium in the post-graduate courses. We commend the same plan for the graduate courses as only then will there be a strong intellectual link and co-operation between the higher-educated men of different provinces.

Merits Of Co-operation

Presiding over a co-operative function at Poona, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance and Co-operation, expressed the view that real socialisation could best be achieved only through the spread of the Co-operative movement. That is quite true in a way but as the progress of Co-operation is necessarily very slow in a country where tens of millions are still illiterate some industries need to be nationalised soon. Similary co-operative concerns are far superior to joint stock ones, but as the former are extremely slow in taking up big industries the latter have to step in. However, the public will cordially welcome the rapid progress of co-operation in Bombay and many other provinces. It is encouraging to note that between July 1948 and July 1949 the number of co-operative societies in this province increased from 8,939 to 10,208 and that the societies are of varied forms. But it must be admitted that Co-operative farming is still extremely limited though there is urgent need for its rapid development. Mr. Mehta said that the Government had so far been following a policy of giving financial assistance to many of the Co-operative societies, but he wondered whether the time had not come when they should cry halt to that policy. For the very basis of co-operation rested on such societies being self-sufficient. Initial or temporary assistance is not inconsistent with the promotion of self-sufficiency. In any case, the withdrawal of financial or other help must be gradual.

The Fellow-Traveller

There has been considerable discussion, following publication of an article by Sidney Hook on what a "Fellow-traveller" is, and much confusion of thought. The "fellow-traveller" is an old friend with a new face. In the Bible, he appears as Joseph of Arimethea and Nicodemus who came to Jesus by night and secretly because they were "affraid of the Jews", who after the death of Jesus took possession of his body from the Roman rulers and did the last honours when the followers had scattered in denial and despair. Much has been said to their excessive praise and their excessive disparagement. They are not the heroes of history; nor are they the skunks. They stand for what is decent in humanity and detest all excesses. Someone has mentioned Luther as a "fellow-traveller." The suggestion is not accurate. Among the leaders of the Protestant Reformation, one thinks not of Luther but of Erasmus as the more fitted for the title, Erasmus who would seek peace neither by disowning the past nor by denying the future. So much for the general. In the context of Communism today, the word, "fellow-traveller" can be described first by negatives: He is not a Communist in the sense that Communism is understood by the party orthodoxy (Stalinist); He is not a Marxian in the sense in which unorthodox Communists call themselves because his slight deviation from the orthodox line makes him a heretic with whom it were sin and disaster to be found traveling; He is not a Capitalist and he is not a Liberal. Yet within him there must be the germs of all these if he is to be of use—all except Communist heresy.

No Initiative

Usually a "fellow-traveller" is from the ranks of those who see the good points of the society-to-come and are mildly critical of and conscience-stricken by the bad points of the society they live in. Conversely, the best "fellow-traveller" holds back from complete identification with Communists because he sees the good points in the society he lives in and suspects certain inevitable evils in the society to-come. In the realm of beings, he is what the "half-way house" is in the realm of things and thought. He might be called the conscience of the times he lives in and, like all conscience, is embarrassing and slightly embarrassed. Even Jesus whose clarity of insight was never lacking, did not know what to make of the fellow-traveller. The conflicting directions—"He that is not with me is against me" and "He that is not against us is for us"—indicate that the man can be both an asset and a liability. If still the meaning is not clear, it should be said that the fellow-traveller is an opportunist in reverse gear. He has no confidence in himself and, therefore, lacks initiative in the larger issues. In personal matters, he has great capacity for exhibiting unusual courage of conviction.

OUR READERS VIEWS

"Electricity"

We are again faced with another ordinance stopping all electric connections including even the connections sanctioned by the Government. Residents of Bombay, suburbs and Poona and all those who are supplied electricity by Tatas, cannot get any connections for an indefinite period.

Will our Government and the Supply authcrities concerned, explain why these ordinances and controls follow one after another, without taking the public into confidence?

In these days, electricity is a necessity of primary importance in any part of the world, and more so in big cities like Bombay and Poona. These ordinances and controls upset electrical trade, electrical contracting business, industrial development which needs electricity, besides causing unemployment for thousands of electricians. What is the Popular Government doing to end this, deadlock?

I appeal to the eminent electrical and mechanical engineers from the public of Bombay and Poona to come forward in the interest of the general public, and call a general meeting of engineers, set up an expert committee to investigate the problem thoroughly, and make specific suggestions to the Popular Government to end this complete deadlock within the shortest time possible. This is the time when the engineers of experience would serve the public interest.

—P. V. MEHTA.

Enemies Of The Nation

In recent months we find a tendency among certain sections of the people to express their feelings of opposition and bitterness against the present regime by indulging in acts of violence and sabotage. No Indian worth the name would appreciate their methods as all our leaders, from Budha to Gandhi, have taught us to remain peaceful even in the event of greatest provocation. The glory of the land that is Ind lies in its long cherished ideals of Peace and Love, and if these discontented people think that they can win the sympathies of the masses by adopting violent activities, by throwing bombs and acid bulbs here and there, they are mistaken and misguided.

It is true that civil liberties are restricted in India of today and the facilities for propaganda are not being given to the opposition.

But still we must look to our past history, our experiences in the struggle for freedom from the foreign yoke and deduce lessons in the light of those experiences.

Did we not overthrow the mighty British regime through **a non-violent** struggle? Did we not win civil liberties from the hands of Britishers by following the path of 'Satyagraha'?

If we feel that the present administeration is not functioning for our benefits, we can overthrow it by following the same tactics which we pursued when we wanted to overthrow the powerful and mighty Britishers.

By nursing violence and hatred, these elements are driving the country towards a state of chaos and anarchy, and thus are playing the role of the enemies of the Nation.

—S. L. TANDON

Referendum Moves

Whatever may have been the faults of our British Rulers of yesterday, it is certain that they have left behind a deep impression by the manner of their departure. One wishes that the remaining two foreign powers who have 'islands' of territory scattered over the Indian Union, could also persuade themselves to depart with dignity and grace.

There is, however, no indication that the Portuguese and French Governments would make a graceful withdrawal. On the contrary, their insistance on a plebiscite threatens to leave behind not altogether pleasant memories. The writing on the wall emphasized by the results of Chandernagore referendum should not be lost sight of. The British wisely desisted from making their withdrawal the subject of a general referendum throughout their Indian Dominion; as such a proposition would have been preposterous in the extreme. Likewise, if the French and Portuguese believe that their Indian subject, have fallen in love with them to the extent of voting in their favour in the event of a plebiscite, thus betraying their own kith and kin, they are sadly mistaken. There is still time for them to take stock of the situation and to make a bold and graceful gesture.

—PRABHJOT SINGH

OPEN AIR

There was a large casualty list among the dragonflies which emerged from their larval skins last night, and several dead dragonflies were floating on the surface of the water in my tank this morning. Dragonflies lay their eggs in water, and the larvae whic hatch out from the eggs spend their lives in the water feeding on tadpoles and other water creatures. They are fierce-looking, little creatures, dark brown and angular, and they dart about among the weeds as they search ou their victims.

The dragonfly larva does not pupate as the mosquito larva does, but as it grows and changes its skin time after time the wings gradually develop. At last the time comes when the dragonfly is ready to emerge from its larval skin and at this stage, always during the night, it climbs up out of the water and sits on the stem of a reed or on the wall of the tank. Now the skin bursts just behind the head and the young dragonfly walks out, very unshapely in appearance and with crumpled, bedraggled wings. At this stage it is particularly vulnerable, for until its wings have straightened and hardened it is unable to fly, and a strong breeze or a heavy shower of rain will dislodge it from its resting place and cause it to fall back into the water, and while the larvae live in water, the adults, directly they leave the larval skin are drowned if they are submerged.

DRAGONFLY.

—D. R.

DUTCH POSTPONE HAGUE R. T. C.

Failure Of Indonesians To Select Joint Delegation

BATAVIA, July 18 (UPA).

THE Dutch Government Monday announced that the conference, scheduled for The Hague on August at which the Dutch were to grant sovereignty to the Indonesian Republic, has been postponed.

Dutch officials said that despite the postponement, they were confident that the transfer of sovereignty from Dutch to Indonesians would occur before January.

Dutch officials said the Indonesian Republicans and the Federalists had not yet agreed on a single delegation for the conference. The Republican-Federalist meeting to select a joint delegation was scheduled for July 20, but observers said they thought it would last at least a fortnight.

Dutch officials earlier threatened to postpone the conference if an effective cease-fie in Indonesia could not be reached.

PROGRESS OF TALKS

Dr. J. H. Van Royen, Chief of the Netherlands Delegation to the Indonesia peace talks, said on Monday he had made satisfactory progress in his conference with Republican leaders over the week-end on the cease-fire question.

He spoke to newsmen upon returning here with his staff from the talks in the Republican capital of Jogjakarta. He said the situation now was "very satisfactory" but declined to predict whether a final agreement on the cease fire question would be reached this week.

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS IN MALAYA

Better Prospects Now

SINGAPORE, July 18 (PTI-Reuter): Drastic dollar import cuts by the Singapore and Malayan Governments have greatly enhanced the prospects of imports from India and other neighbouring sterling areas, Jogindra Singh, Indian Trade Commissioner in Singapore said to-day.

Jogindra Singh, first to hold this new appointment, said Indian piece-goods were now the cheapest in the Malayan market and should fill gaps caused by dollar import cuts.

U. S. INVESTMENT IN ITALY

Snyder's Talks In Rome

ROME, July 18 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. John W. Snyder, who arrived in Rome on Friday, left for Ankara to-day in a four-engined United States coastguard plane.

Usually well-informed sources said to-day the Italian Government was "extremely pleased" to have had the opportunity to discuss Italo-American trade and financial relations.

Increased American investment in Italy was also discussed the sources stated.

ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY

Fresh Agreement Reached With Persia

TEHERAN, July 17 (P.T.I.-Reuter) Agreement between the Persian Government and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has been reached on some points, the Persian Finance Ministry announced tonight.

The agreement is to be submitted to the Majlis (Parliament) for approval.

The Anglo Iranian Oil Company has been discussing with the Persian Government the question of effecting adjustments in royalty payments due to Persia, and the question of increasing these payments.

Other discussion matters included progressive reduction in the number of non-Persian employees and the basic prices of Anglo Iranian Oil Company products sold in Persia.

Woman Lecturer Released

HYDERABAD, July 18 (PTI): Zanath Sajida Begum, Lecturer in Osmania Women's College who was arrested on July 13, by the Hyderabad Police, was released yesterday.

Stop Press

RED ARMY LOSSES

SHANGHAI, July 18. (U. P. A.): The Chinese communists, who rarely discuss their war losses, said Monday that the Red Army lost 1,432,900 men during the past three years of fighting.

The communist New China News Agency put the losses at 243,900 killed 989,700 wounded, 10,400 captured, and 188,900 missing.

ATOM OFFICER MISSING

State-Wide Search

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico, July 18, (UPA): Tracy Snelling 37, Public Relations Director at the Los Alamos Atomic Installation, was missing today under mysterious circumstances.

Police at Los Alamos said Snelling who would have access to a limited amount of information about atomic energy had been missing since Wednesday. A state-wide alert was sounded for him with the search concentrated at Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

Carroll Tyler Atomic Energy Commission chief at Los Alamos, said in a statement that the "AEC Administration would like very much to know where Snelling is."

Snelling's wife, Sally, told investigators that she had received a letter from him postmarked in Albuquerque at noon, Thursday. The contents of the letter were not divulged. Mrs. Snelling said. "This has happened before, but never for an extend period."

Tyler said that on Wednesday Snelling had asked for his annual leave He apparently intended to take a vacation trip with his wife. However, she reported on Friday that she had not seen him for two days.

CROWD CLASHES WITH POLICE

Two Killed In Assam

DIBRUGARH (Assam), July 18 (PTI): Two persons, including a Police Sub-Inspector were killed and seven injured in a clash between police and an armed crowd here on Saturday night. Three of the wounded were constables.

When the Sub-Inspector and three constables was inquiring into a case of assault at a local cinema, a crowd attacked them killing the Sub-Inspector.

Word went round and the Deputy Commissioner with reinforcements went to the spot. The crowd attempted to attack them and the Deputy Commissioner ordered the area to be cordoned off. Blank shots were fired, but the crowd showered stones and acid bulbs on the police.

The police then opened fire killing one woman and injuring four persons.

NEWS IN BRIEF

(Compiled from P.T.I., U.P.I. and U.P.A despatches)

The proposal of the Madras Government for the separation of the judiciary from the executive is being finalised and is expected to be carried out in about three or four months' time. This was disclosed by Mr. K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Law, to pressmen on July 18.

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The Indo-British air talks will be resumed in New Delhi on July 19. Mr. L. J. Dunnett, leader of the British delegation, returned to Delhi on July 18, after a fortnight stay in London, where he had discussion with the Air Ministry.

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Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Department of Scientific Research left New Delhi on July 18 by air for France, United Kingdom and the United States. The object of the visit is to arrange for recruitment of special personnel, and purchase of equipment for the National Research Laboratory of India.

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Two villagers in a "combined operations" on July 15 killed a leopard, two miles from Raxaul. The animal was 4 1/2 feet long. One of the villagers thrust his "lathi" in the leopard's mouth, while the other belaboured it to death. One of the men was badly mauled and admitted to hospital.

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Formal sanction for the execution of the sale deal of the Bahawalpur house to the U. S. Embassy, has not yet been given by the Government of India.

* * *

The Government of Bombay has referred the disputes between the Ahmedabad Municipality and the Thana Borough Municipality and their respective workers for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. P. D. Vyas and the other to that of Mr. Salim M. Merchant.

* * *

For carrying contraband ganja, two women were each sentenced in Raxaul to four months' imprisonment by a Motihari Magistrate on July 17. Each woman was carrying two seers of ganja in her bosom. The women confessed in court that a man had hired them to take the ganja to Samastipur.

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The Indian film "Kalpana" has spared the prize for exceptional qualities with the U.S.A. film in the second world festival of film and fine art of Belgium held in Brussels. The festival was held between June 20 and July 10, and some 24 countries participated.

OVER A CUP OF TEA

Premier Shukla of C. P. and General C. M. Cariappa, C.-in-C. meet over a cup of tea. The General was invited to tea by Premier Shukla during the former's 3-day visit to Nagpur on July 12.

OUR PALESTINE NEWSLETTER

Plebiscite In Jordanian Occupied Palestine

"GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT" WITH ISRAEL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, (By Mail).

DETAILS of an alleged "Gentleman's Agreement" defining ufuture relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Israel "until such time as final peace is concluded between the parties" were published yesterdday in a report from Lausanne by the Egyptian daily "Al Misri".

The document, dated June 23, 1949, the report claims, is signed by Tewfik Abdulhuda Pasha, Jordanian Premier and Moshe Sharett, Israeli Foreign Minister, and is composed of six articles.

The purpose of the agreement is to endorse the armistice agreement concluded between the parties at Rhodes island las April, according to the first article. The second article stipulates the determination of the fate of Jordanian-occupied "Central Palestine"" by its inhabitants who would be assisted by King Abdullah but without Israeli interference.

The Jordan Government on their part undertake to withdraw the Arab Legion (Jordanian army) and replace it by a locally recruited "frontier force" that would be entrusted with police and security duties in that area. Jordania also undertakes to establish a separate administration for the area to be run by Palestinian Arabs, the article stipulates.

REFUGEE COMPENSATION

In article three Israel decares that the compensation to be paid to non-returning refugees originating from Israel territory will be assessed in consultation with Jordanian authorities. Israel will also consult Jordania concerning the mode of payment of the said compensation with a view to employing the money for rehabilitating largest possible number of refugees on Jordanian soil.

Israel further undertakes, according to this article, to use its influence in America to assist Jordania in obtaining the necessary loans and financial aid for executing the various schemes of reconstruction and rehabilitation in the areas assigned for the settlement of Palestinian refugees.

All scientific and technical assistance needed for the improvement of Jordania's natural resources will be furnished by Israel, Article four undertakes to participate in Israeli-planned means of communications as well as immediately to facilitate the establisment of economic and trade relations between Jordanian-occupied and Israeli-occupied areas until final peace is concluded. Jordania further undertakes to recognise the existence of "other" economic interests pertaining to security that justify Israeli claims for boundary adjustments favourable to Israel.

STATUS OF JERUSALEM

Article five states that both parties will endeavour by all means at their disposal to prevent the internationalization of Jerusalem and the maintenance of the Status Quo. The parties also agree, while negotiating the forcoming peace treaty, to partition Jerusalem in accordance with the Fitzgeral plan (of1946).

Article six stipulates Israel's admission of Jordania's need for an outlet to the Mediterranean Sea in the Gaza area (in Southern Palestine, now occupied by Egyptian forces) and therefore undertakes to grant Jordania free passage through Israeli territory to the seashore for trade and transit purposes.

The agreement concludes by declaring that the parties will be guided by the above principles when negotiating the peace treaty and pledge themselves to preserve the preset document.

The Foreign Minister of Jordania denies the existence of the above document and attributes its origin to a certain section of Palestine Arabs—the Arab Higher Committee, whose chairman in Haj Amin Husseini, former Mufti of Jerusalem.

Arabian Dependencies

Damascus: The rise of a federation of the numerous emirates and small states stretching along the southern and south-eastern coast of the Arabian peninsula is being actively discussed in Arab political circles in the Near East, according to reports from Cairo and in Damascus. Informed observers revealed that Great Britain has been endeavouring to prepare public opinion in southern Arabia to approve such a project.

Responsible British quarters, however, assert that the planned federation, or union, will not be imposed on these dependencies. Yet, the presence of British political officers in most of the emirates and sultanates places the Aden Government and the British Colonial Office combined in a position where they could extend considerable influence thereafter over the territory.

It is revealed that the proposal for federation was first made by local Arab chieftains, notably by the Emir Abdul-karim of Lahj protectorate, who may become the permanent secretary of the Federation once it is formed, reports added. He is said to enjoy the support of the majority of chieftains who consider that such federation would assist them to consolidate their positions in addition to bringing benefit from the contemplated mutual aid.

OPPOSITION

The sole strong opposition is, however, expected to come from the Sultan of Upper Awaliq who cherishes his independence and freedom to an extent that he has hitherto refused to collect the British Government colonial aid and stipend. The Emir Abdul-karim may therefore shortly visit Awaliq district in an attempt to win over the Sultan's support, reports stated.

The important reconstruction scheme, whose execution is in full swing at present in Jawar district, it is thought, may considerably assist a far-sighted administration in rallying support for the proposed federation. Already, large numbers of Arabs from neighbouring areas are stated to be flocking to Jawar and settling therein, reports indicate.

The poverty of the inhabitants of southern Arabia, caused mainly by the desert and backward nature of the country, it is generally admitted, has been the factor which prompted the leaders to propose the formation of a federation with a progressive programme.

Sikh Advisory Board In Singapore

SINGAPORE, July 18 (PTI): To advise the Government of Singapore on matters connected with the Sikh religion and customs, an Advisory Board of 11 Sikhs has been formed by the Government.

Bomb Explosion In Barcelona

ONE KILLED, SEVERAL INJURED

BARCELONA, July 18 (PTI-Reuter): One person was killed and several injured when a bomb exploded in Barcelona yesterday, it was reported to-day.

The bomb, one of two which exploded in the city on the 13th anniversary of the outbreak of Spain's civil war went off as people were leaving nearby theatres and cinemas.

No one was injured by the explosion of the other bomb.

It was presumed that the bombs were placed by anti-Franco groups.

GRANTING OF BAIL BEFORE ARREST

Point Before E. Punjab High Court

SIMLA, July 18 (PTI): An important point of law whether Section 498 of the Code of Criminal Procedure empowers the High Court or the Sessions Court to grant bail to a person who has not been placed under restraint by arrest or otherwise, has been referred to a full bench for decision by the Chief Justice of the East Punjab High Court.

The point arose out of a petition filed by a lawyer of Karnal and a Municipal Commissioner of Panipat for an anticipatory bail. The petitioners apprenended arrest and harassment on the allegations that they were partners of the National Iron and Steel Works at Karnal and did certain acts in contravention of the provisions of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act 1946.

BOILER MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

Factory Near Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 18 (PTI): It was announced to-day that an agreement has been concluded between the house of Birla Brothers and the Associated Company in India of the British firm Babcock and Wilcox for the manufacture of boilers in India.

These boilers are meant for the work of Textile Machinery Corporation, popularly known as Texmaco. The agreement, which was signed last month provides for technical assistance, advice and design, and training of Indian personnel in connection with the manufacture of smoke tube boilers and ancillary plant.

The proposed boiler factory is now under construction at Agarpara near Calcutta and it is expected to be equipped with the boiler-making machinery for handling the construction of large smoke tube boilers of the Lancashire, Cornish and economic and similar types, and chimneys, etc. The factory in the initial stage will cover an area of about 47,000 square feet and has been planned to allow for future expansion.

NEW CINEMA HOUSES FOR INDORE

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, July 18: Inspite of Pandit Nehru's adverse opinion in regard to construction of new cinema houses in these days of scarcity, which he expressed before a session of the Dominion Parliament, the pre-war number of five cinema houses in Indore city will be raised to 12 before the end of the year.

Four cinema houses constructed in post-war period have already been working while three more are under construction. Leaving aside the question of supply of cement, steel and other building material which these cinema proprietors have received and are receiving, special electric connections for supply of power and light have been provided to them in these days when it is difficult to get even a connection for domestic use.

SAVING THEM FROM T. B.

B. C. G. FOR 1 HUNDRED MILLION CHILDREN

LAKE SUCCESS, July 19.

The U. N. World Health Organization has reported that more than 4,500,000 children in Europe alone have been tested and vaccinated for tuberculosis—and the work is only getting started.

The campaign—carried out jointly by WHO and the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund—is now being extended to North Africa, the Near East, India and China. Plans are also being drafted for vaccination programme in Latin America.

It is expected at the U. N. Headquarters here that eventually 100,000,000 children will be given BCG vaccinations for tuberculosis.—U.S.I.S.

AIM AT ECONOMIES IN CONSTRUCTION

Appeal To Research Workers

SIMLA, July 18 (PTI): Mr. A. R. Venkatacharya, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras said here to-day that research workers in India should aim at producing substantial economies in construction costs by evolving cheaper and better designs based on careful studies. Such savings, he said, would shorten the period of construction and make money available for larger number of projects.

Mr. Venkatacharya who was inaugurating the 19th Annual General Meeting of the Research Committee of the Central Board of Irrigation said that a vigorous drive for the development of research and industry was essential for building up the country's material prosperity.

"Irrigation should be expanded to produce more food, and water applied economically to produce more per cubic foot than in the past, he said.

The output of mechanical power should be immediately increased several times its present output. Coal, oil and hydro-power should be developed as quickly as possible. Engineers and research workers had to place the country's interests before their personal ambitions, he said.

Chief engineers and research officers from all over India and Ceylon attended the meeting. Prof. Henderson of the World Health Organisation and Dr. Alexander Volsky of the UNESCO, office in India were also present by invitation.

ATTLEE IN PLACE OF CRIPPS

Announcement In Commons

LONDON, July 18. (U.P.A.): Prime Minister Clement Attlee today announced that he personally would assume charge of the Treasury during the absence because of illness, of Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps.

Attlee made his announcement at the opening of the House of Commons this afternoon—a House that received the official mood of Cripps's illness and his enforced absence to get medical treatment in Switzerland sympathetically. Attlee read an official statement which was distributed to the press two days ago. He also disclosed that he personally had approved the allocation of extra money for Cripps to use abroad during his absence.

British foreign exchange controls forbid Britishers to take more than £50 sterling to Switzerland during any one year. Cripps normally would rule on a special allotment. Attlee said he had decided that it was "right that foreign exchange should be provided" for Cripps.

NO CRITICISM

Conservative Party spokesman Anthony Eden and Liberal Party spokesman Clement Davies gave Cripps their best wishes. There was not the slightest sign of criticism or suspicion of rumours that have circulated through London since Saturday.

Attlee will be assisted by top members of Cripps's staff, but he said, "During his absence I shall myself be in charge of the Treasury and shall supervise carrying on of the general policy which the Chancellor outlined to the House last Thursday".

BURMA BATTLE

RANGOON, July 18. (P.T.I.-Reuter): A total of 150 Karen rebels were killed and others wounded in a 24-hour battle with Government troops round Daiku, an important town on the Rangoon-Mandalay railway, north of Rangoon, the Burmese Army Radio stated tonight.

The Radio said street fighting raged when Government forces, attacking from two directions, entered Daiku.

Philippines To Recognise Viet Nam

MANILA, July 18 (PTI-Reuter):—President Elpido Quirino of the Philippines said to-day that the Philippines would recognise the Viet Nam Government as soon as the referendum there was completed.

A Philippine Consular Office would shortly be opened at Jogjakarta, capital of the Indonesian Republic, but not at Batavia, Dutch administrative headquarters.

The President said these actions were necessary preliminaries to formal invitations from respective governments to join the proposed anti-Communist Pacific Union.

People IN THE NEWS

NAWAB OF PATAUDI

CALCUTTA, July 18, (P. T. I): Nawab of Pataudi, Officer on Special Duty under the External Affairs Ministry, Government of India, has arrived here this morning from Delhi.

During his three-day stay in Calcutta, he will meet various Chambers of Commerce to discuss problems relating to import and export trade of India. He will leave Calcutta on July 20.

*

H. E. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

It is reliably learnt that His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, will visit Bardoli in the third week of August to unveil the portrait of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Swaraj Ashram.

*

DR. R. M. LOHIA

PATNA, July 18. (P.T.I.): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Socialist leader who came here from Lucknow on a two-day visit left for Calcutta by air today.

LT.-COL. KURSHID SWORN IN

Frontier Governor

NATHIAGALI (Pakistan), July 18 (PTI): Lieut.-Colonel Sahibzada Mohamed Kurshid was sworn in to-day as Governor of the North-West Frontier Province. The oath was administered by the Judicial Commissioner of the Frontier Province.

The oath-taking ceremony of the first Muslim Governor in Pakistan was preceded by the recitation of the Holy Quran.

The ceremony was also attended by a large number of tribal Maliks.

The new Governor is expected to arrive in Peshawar in the first week of August and will go on one week tour of North and South Waziristan.

Pakistan Delegation In Kabul

PESHAWAR (Pakistan), July 18 (PTI-Reuter): The Pakistan Government three-man delegation to the joint Pakistan-Afghanistan Commission on the alleged bombing of Afghan territory by a Royal Pakistan Air Force plane on July 12, has reached Kabul, it was reported here. The delegation is led by Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pakistan Minister for Communications.

London Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

the areas earnings of dollars and the most effective use and development of the resources of each component part.

"Practical and positive measures designed to this end were discussed and accepted for recommendation to Governments.

"Ministers recognised the special position of those countries which are at present in a lesser or greater degree under-developed, but which with assistance might not only improve the standard of living of their people but also make a greater contribution to the resources available to the world.

"These measures, to be effective, clearly call for close and continuing consultation between Governments and the Ministers make recommendations for the necessary action to meet this need."

It was learned in conference circles that plans for Commonwealth consultative machinery to keep the dollar-sterling problem under review will be discussed in London later this week between the Commonwealth delegations.

A COMMITTEE

Mr. Walter Nash, New Zealand's Finance Minister, said after the conference that it was planned to establish some sort of committee comprising technical experts attached to the various Dominion offices in London. It was understood that some of the experts who accompanied the Finance Ministers to the secret talks would remain to sit on this committee.

Most of the Finance Ministers will remain in London this week and will be at the disposal of the delegation experts and advisers, who will continue to meet to shape up the various proposals and provisional decisions of the conference. Some of the more important of these are bound up with forthcoming dollar-sterling deadlock talks to be held by the Anglo-American-Canadian economic Big Three at Washington in September.

SEVERAL PLANS

The Commonwealth Ministers represented Britain, Canada, Australia New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia, with Northern Ireland as an observer. In fourteen hours' discussions spread over eight plenary sessions, they examined every aspect of the crisis caused by the recent heavy drain on the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves.

In frank and thorough discussion they formulated short, medium and long-term plans. The Ministers, at their final meeting, agreed on the text of a minute to be sent to the Commonwealth member-Governments.

MATTHAI'S ROLE

India's Finance Minister Dr. John Matthai played an important part in the conferences. Apart from his first day's able analysis of the economic "crisis" of the area, Dr. Matthai stressed what was no doubt the common feeling of under-developed Commonwealth countries like Pakistan and Ceylon that sacrifices to tide over the crisis could be effective and fair only if they were proportionate to the capacities of the countries to bear the burden.

According to the present programme, Dr. Matthai will be leaving for Bombay on July 21.

City Markets

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, July 18.

To-day being 21st day of "Ramzan", a Muslim Holiday, the local Share Bazar remained closed.

The general feeling in the market was better and privately Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1240 while Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 990.

Later on Tata Steel were quoted at Rs. 1247-8 but quietened in the afternoon at Rs. 1230.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 18.

The local cotton market opened quiet but improved on buying and short covering.

At the opening September delivery was quoted at Rs. 610 and advanced at Rs. 614.

There was steady buying and September advanced at Rs. 618. July was quoted at Rs. 627-8. Final quotations were as under:—

I. C. C. Sept. 617 0 0

Indian Cotton Parity

Indian Cotton September contract is 607 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 18.

The Bullion market opened quiet but firmed up on higher upcountry advices. Ready silver opened at Rs. 158/8 and advanced at Rs. 160. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 112/8 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 73/4.

Members were busy preparing their statements for the clearing and were issuing and collecting pay-in and pay-out slips.

There was improved demand for Silver and the offtake was about 350 bars.

It appears that the valan will pass off satisfactorily.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	159	8	0
Ready Gold	113	8	0
Sovereigns	73	8	0

Produce Market Closed

BOMBAY, July 18.

The local produce market remained closed as a mark of respect to the death of a Jain Muni.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Steady

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The market ruled steady and unchanged. The volume of business was moderate. Following are today's final transactions upto 3-30 pm.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 98/3 three per cent loan 1953/55 101/14; three per cent loan 1986 98/4; small lots three per cent loan 1957 101-9 three per cent loan 1959/61 101/4; three per cent loan 1968/68 100/6; three per cent loan 1970/7/ 101/1; small lots four per cent loan 1960/70 105/5; small lots.

BANKS: Allahabad Pf 163; Bharat 2/6; Bengal Central 6/14; Calcutta National 9; Punjab National 29/8; small lots United Commercial 40/8.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 5; Cawnpore Textiles 8/8; Exdiv New Victoria Pf 4/4.

COALS: Bhalgora 5/12; Bengal 402; Burrakur 11/9; Central India Coal 4/11; Equitable 36/10 Nazira 6/6; New Beerbhoom 13/6; Raneegunge 10/12; Searsole 6/2; Sendra 8/2; West Jamuria 28/8; Western Bengal 4.

JUTES: Anglo-Indian Pref 128.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn 2/3; Consolidated tin annas thirteen Tavoy tin annas nine Indian Copper 1/12; Assam Bengal Cement 5/15; Some Valley Cement 5/2; Alkali and Chemical 8/2; Calcutta Electric 16/2; Indian Iron and Steel 22/3; Indian Malleable Casting Ordy 4/4; Jessop and Co. 12/14; Kumardhubi Eng 7/5; Marshalls 4/12; Saran Eng. 7/8; Steel Corp 17; Textile Machinery 6; BIC 7/9; ..Dunlop Rubber Ordy 43/8; small lot Martin Burn 14/4; British Burma Petrol 1/4; Bengal Paper 31/8; Orient Paper 20; Titaghur Paper 19/8; Midnapore Zamindary 59; India Steamship 5/7.

SUGARS: Belsund 2/12; Cawnpore 20; Darbhanga 8/3; Ramnugger Cane 12/8; CT.

TEAS: Bateli 8; Deejoovalley 8; Hattikhira 14/8; Huldibari 22/2; Namburnadi 6; Poorbong 6/14; Sapi 14; Seajuli 31/8.

Bankers' Clearing

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 15th July were as under:

Number of Cheques: 170930.

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 48,33,63,471-11-9.

Demand Of New American Cotton Crop

Dealings in the early part of the past week were dominated by evening up in near July contracts prior to its expiration and as a result the market fluctuated irregularly. Prices hardened on increased speculative demand partly influenced by the failure of the market to react as expected after July's expiration. The prospects for increased new crop spot cotton demand from both domestic and foreign sources and the belief that the Government loan will continue to hold prices at high levels were additional bolstering factors for the late advance. The official cotton acreage estimate failed to have much influence on the market as it was generally in line with trade expectations. There was very little activity in the export department, although shipments against recent commitments continued at a good pace.

DOLLAR CRISIS MAY ACT AS INCENTIVE TO COMMERCIAL TREATY

Marshall Aid Executive Suggests Trade With Countries Like India

NEW YORK, July 17 (PTI) The crent dollar crisis may act as an incentive to early commercial treaty arran gements between the United States and certain countries including India, as part of a plan to create a "favourable business investment climate abroad", according to expert economic analysts quoted by P.T.I. Correspondent.

Following Britain's firm stand on her sterling economy in face of a dollar shortage and reports of Soviet concentration on the so-described "collapse of the Marshall aid structure" as a means of encompassing her objectives, there has been a renewed demand among businessmen that the economic policy of "give away" be replaced by constructive investment abroad.

When Marshall aid was decided upon, American business wished that it should not be used in the United States so as to create an inflationary situation.

Today it seems to demand that Marshall aid should be spent in the United States to buy surplus products and avoid a recession.

Both attitudes are now described as unhelpful and suggestions are being put forward for new efforts to further world trade.

One of the biggest of American corporations engaged in foreign trade is of the view that stop-gap arrangements would not do and that something more should be done by the United States soon to help world recovery.

TAX INCENTIVE

Its chief executive, who did not wish to be identified stated that to start with the State Department should create favourable conditions of trade with five countries, namely Mexico, Columbia, Brazil, India and Italy. New treaties should be negotiated, he said, to curb discriminations and restrictions. Measures should be taken to grant tax incentive to private American capital to undertake the investments, which would cover the export of American equipment and know-how, he urged.

Success of such a policy, this authority said, would start the United States on its true role as a creditor nation and set an example calculated to exert a powerful stimulus on world commerce."

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY, July 18.

ARRIVALS

OSBAY from Singapore with 15,743 tons of diesel and fuel oil on 16-7-49. Agents: Vaccum Oil Company.

STEEL NAVIGATOR from HoustonTexas with 8,115 tons of general cargo on 17-7-49. Agents: Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.

CARTHAGE from London with 2,150 tons of general cargo on 17-7-49. Agents: Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.

M. V. OZARDA from Calcutta with 3,749 tons of general cargo on 17-7-49. Agents: Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.

R. F. A. WAVE RULER from Portsmouth in ballast on 17-7-49. Agents: A. I. O. C.

PRESIDENT POLK from San Francisco with 6,878 tons of general cargo on 18-7-49. Agents: Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

S. S. PARVEZ from Cochin with 667 tons of general cargo on 18-7-49 Agents: Lionel Edwards Ltd.

DEPARTURES

S. S. JAYHIND for Tuticorin with 1,809 tons of general cargo on 16-7-49.

S. S. JALAPRABHA for Calcutta with 260 tons of general cargo on 16-7-49.

S. S. CALEDONIA for Glasgow with 1,265 tons of general cargo on 16-7-49.

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under Agency of Messrs. Volkart Brothers:—

DUE TO ARRIVE AT BOMBAY

From U. S. Pacific Coast:

S. S. RIOUW due 10th August.

S. S. HOEGH SILVERBEAM due 18th August.

From U. S. Atlantic Coast:

S. S. RONDO due 19th July.

S. S. HOEGH SILVERWAVE due 29th July.

S. S. ROTTI due 6th August.

S. S. UTRECHT due 19th August.

From Rotterdam-Antwerp:

S. S. STAR LEIDEN due 25th July.

From Australia:

S. S. HOEGH SILVERCREST due 20th August.

From Persian Gulf via Karachi:

S. S. KONGSBORG due 3rd August.

DUE TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY

For Calcutta via Colombo:

S. S. LIEUVE VROUWEKERK sails 19th July.

S. S. LEOPOLDSKERK sails 26th July.

S. S. LOMBOK sails 27th July.

S. S. LEUVEKERK sails 3rd August.

S. S. STAR LEIDEN sails 15th August.

For U. S. Pacific Coast:

S. S. RONDO sails 29th July.

For Persian Gulf via Karachi:

S. S. HOEGH MERCHANT sails 26th July.

S. S. RIOUW sails 30th August.

S. S. HOEGH SILVERBEAM sails 24th August.

For Australia:

S. S. HOEGH SILVERWAVE sails 11th August.

S. S. JOHN BAKKE sails 27th July.

For U. S. Atlantic Coast:

S. S. HOEGH SILVERSTREAM sails 25th July.

S. S. HOEGH SILVERCREST sails 30th August.

For Mediterranean and North Continental Ports:

S. S. KONGSBORG sails 13th August.

Fight For Swaraj Not Yet Over

LUCKNOW, July 17, (PTI): Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India, addressing a meeting of the Lucknow District Congress workers here today reminded them that the Congress fight for the establishment of swaraj was not yet over.

The minister said that Congress alone could be an instrument in the realisation of swaraj which they had dreamt for the last 30 years. For that purpose it was necessary to raise the "fallen prestige and influence of the Congress in the country."

He said that the service and sacrifice which marked the character of Congressmen had earned them the highest respect in the past. They preached whatever they acted. In the post-independence years the Congressmen had unfortunately fallen much below the standards that they had fixed earlier and thus to that extent degraded themselves in the public eye.

Mr. Saxena observed that Congressmen should do some constructive work for food production etc. to make the Congress a vital force for the service of the nation.

STERLING AREA'S GOLD & DOLLAR DEFICIT

Figures For First Half Of 1949

Official figures show that the sterling area's gold and dollar deficit for the first half of 1949 was provisionally £239,000,000. This compared with the Economic Survey estimate of £195,000,000.

The £239,000,000 is made up as follows (the Economic Survey estimates are given in brackets).

U. K. deficit with dollar area £160,000,000 (£130,000,000)

Rest of sterling area's deficit with dollar area £37,000,000 (£15,000,000).

Gold and dollar payments by the whole sterling area to non-dollar countries £42,000,000 (£50,000,000

(Note: The Economic Survey figure of £130,000,000 deficit applies to trade with Western hemisphere, whereas the new figure of £160,000,000 applies to the dollar area).

In the first half of this year the total U. K. imports (F.O.B.) (£910,000,000) against £905,000,000 (£910,000,000) for exports and re-exports (F.O.B.) to the rest of the world. This leaves an adverse balance of £45,000,000. It should, however, be noted that these latest figures do not include "invisibles." In this year's Economic Survey invisibles were estimated at plus £35,000,000.

U. K. exports in the first six months had a volume slightly larger than the Survey estimate. Taking 1938 as equal to 100, the figure was 150.5 compared with 150 of the Survey. The value of U.K. exports (including re-exports) in the first five months of this year was similarly above the Survey estimate, the monthly average being £155,000,000 compared with £152,000,000. Of this £155,000,000 average, £23,000,000 went to the Western hemisphere, £79,000,000 to the sterling area, £38,000,000 to O.E.E.C. countries and £15,000,000 to other countries.

(Note: All the new figures are provisional.)

OUR PAKISTAN LETTER

Evacuee Properties Ordinance Creates Furore

PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT TO TAKE RETALIATORY STEPS?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, (By Airmail): The recent Evacuee Properties Ordinances promulgated by the Central and Provincial Governments in India are still the talk of the town, particularly amongst the Sindhi Muslims, majority of whom is naturally to be affected by the working of such Ordinances. Feelings of anxiety and uneasiness are also visible amongst them, and in order to save their ancestoral properies, they have started returning to India in appreciable numbers.

Office of the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan is daily besieged by Muslims anxious to return to India, and for that purpose demanding early issue of necessary permits to them. According to a spokesman of this office, more than 90 per cent of the applicants for permits to India are now Muslims, while the remaining 10 per cent or so, only are Hindus and other non-Muslims. Consequently, almost every ship now going to Bombay from Karachi is practically full of Muslims desirous of returning to their home-towns in India, where conditions appear to be quite normal. During this part of the year when the sea is very rough, only a few persons dare to travel by ships, but these Muslims, too anxious to return to India at the earliest possible opportunity even disregard these physical discomforts as sea-route is the only course open for middle-class travellers in the absence of a direct rail-link between the two Dominions.

PERTURBED

Pakistan authorities also appear to be much perturbed over the situation so created and are reported to be very seriously considering the nature of these Indian Ordinances. Cabinet meetings and high-level conferences are being held to review the situation and to take some more effective retaliatory steps. Some tentative proposals in their respect have also been considered and decisions taken thereon. These proposals, it is learnt on good euthority, are being given final and legal form at present and may be announced at any time.

Views of the high-brows of Pakistan appear to be quite clear on the subject who feel that not only India has violated the pacts so far reached in this connection but it has gone a step further by fixing very wide definition of evacuees. This action of the Government of India is regarded as one-sided and, therefore, Pakistan authorities strongly feel that some retaliatory steps must be taken and that too immediately before any material harm is done to the properties left in India by Muslims who have taken shelter in Pakistan.

SALE OF HINDU PROPERTIES

In the meantime, sale and registration of even urban properties owned by Hindus (as was agreed between the two Dominions) has been totally stopped in Pakistan. Not only that but even some of the prominent Muslim firms, who are tenants in such properties, have now refused to pay their rents which they used to pay to the Hindu owners hitherto.

With a view to stop the drain of nearly two crores of rupees which Pakistan pays every year to Indian and other foreign Film producing Companies, arrangements are being made to produce films in Pakistan itself and to meet the demand of the country in this respect. Some film-producing companies have already been floated here or in Lahore, the latest being the Taib Productions, which has ordered out equipment worth some lakhs from U.S.A. and other foreign countries for their new studio to be set up here.

OF COWS

It is reported that in Sukkur (Sind), some Punjabi refugees who have taken to the profession of butchers are seen slaughtering cows and other animals on public roads and then sell this meat openly by hawking or in the side-street dingy stalls put up by them.

Leading Sindhi Muslim daily 'Alwahid' commenting on this has sounded a not of warning and requested the authorities to take stern measures to stop such unauthorised slaughter of cows, as otherwise Sind will soon have no cows left to supply milk and butter necessary for the citizens. The paper has further said tthat by selling meat in this unhygienic way there was every likelihod of some epidemics springing up in the province.

The authorities have, therefore, been asked to take immediate steps for the stoppage of this open-air slaughter saying that Sindhi Muslims do not approve of this, as it hurts, besides, the feelings of the Hindus who still continue to live in Pakistan, though in a very small number.

Pakistan authorities have now requisitioned a bungalow in the Model Colony, Bunder Road Extension, belonging to a Sindhi Muslim merchant, Mr. Mohomed Usman, and allotted it to the staff of the Saudi Arabian Embassy.

It will be recalled, formerly the Hindu residents were the sufferers on account of such arbitrary allotment orders, but now it is probably the turn of the Sindhi Muslims.

Mr. Sydney Cotton, the ace pilot who was accused of gun-running between Pakistan and Hyderabad (Daccan), is now reported) to be selling away his properties in Pakistan which he had acquired during those days probably with the funds provided by the Hyderabad Government. The Green Hotel, which Mr. Cotton had acquired and which was uptil now run in his name by one of his agents has been sold, while other buildings and bungalows as also some motor cars and buses are being gradually disposed of by his local agents.

FOOD IMPORTS NOT BASED ON POPULATION FIGURES

Internal Sources Inadequate To Meet Commitments

NEW DELHI, July 18.

"THE Government's attention has been drawn to various articles which been published in some Indian newspapers, which seem to suggest that there is no food deficit in the country, and that incorrect statistics of India's population are responsible for the large imports of foodgrains. As these statements are likely to create a misapprehension in the public mind, the Government desire to state the following facts," says a press note issued by the Ministry of Food.

The question of the need for imports of foodgrains was examined in great detail by the Famine Inquiry Commission presided over by Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and its report was published in 1948. Their recommedations on the subject are as follows: —

FAMINE INQUIRY COMMISSION: "India before the war WAS NOT SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOODGRAINS a small exportable surplus of wheat being offset by large imports of rice. Although the production of foodgrains has increased consumption has also increased owing to the growph of population etc. India is still in need of imports."

FOODGRAINS POLICY COMMITTEE: "We recognise that on current levels of production and demand there is a substantial shortage of foodgrains within the country."

It, however, recommended that the "need for imports be terminated after a period of not more than 5 years" and suggested to that to end measures for increasing production which are now being implemented by the Government of India.

PARTIAL SUPPLY

"The Government are however, committed to supply foodgrains through the procurement of internal supplies or imports, not to the whole population, but to 34 million people, who are statutorily rationed. There is another sector of the population which is dependent upon Government supplies for only a portion of its requirements. They number 96 millions. The Government's total commitment therefore relates to only 130 million people. This number is based on Provincial Governments' calculations of the population of the specific towns and rural areas to be wholly or partially rationed. For these calculations they rely on the figures of the population ascertained by the Census Commissioner and on no other source. The rest of the population eat what they like and there are no available statistics of their actual consumption.

"An increase or decrease in the number of this unrationed population cannot, therefore, affect the quantity of foodgrains required by the Government to meet their commitments, which as has been stated are only for a definitely calculated number of persons in rationed and semi-rationed areas. These latter commitments are met to a very large extent from imported grain. The quantity of imports is therefore, not related to the total population of the country or on any all India production and consumption figures but is based on the specific demands of deficit provinces and states for meeting their rationing commitments, for a specified number of persons.

"The deficits of each area are determined after taking into account its crop prospects likely procurement and ration offtakes. The figures of offtakes and procurement are actuals of the last 5-6 years, and are not mere guesses.

London Money Market

LONDON, July 16 (PTI-Reuter): Conditions in London money market during the past week have been patchy. The tight situation was eased when banks postponed payments for Treasury Deposit Receipts until Government disbursements were made. Consequently with funds in ample supply, the authorities had to indulge in reverse operations to mop up surpluses. The week ended with ample funds following milk marketing board payments. Ease in credits stimulated business in bills and a good turnover was reported. Bank of England return showed expansion of 4.2 million sterling in active note circulation. Although this is seasonal it is much below the rate of increase recorded last year. It may prove that the recent increase in fiduciary issue was unnecessary.

Application for 170 million sterling Treasury Bills totalled £293,760,000 of which 170 million sterling was alloted at an average rate of ten shillings 4.56 pence per cent next week 170 million sterling treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts 50 million sterling maximum at months.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 18.

With the profit-taking at bulls and the bear covering the market closed with a firm tone:—

FLUCTUATIONS: Calico opened 971, Highest 981, Lowest 966.

Arvind Opened 1365, Highest 1370, Lowest 1360.

Ambica Opened 371, Highest 385.

Differed opened 1235, Highest 1248, Lowest 1232.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: Calico 915, Arvind 1365, Ambica 385, Differed 1236, Rohit 105, Ahmedabad Cotton (XD) 381-8, Mahalaxmi 397-8, New Shorok (XD) 600, Ramkrishna 200, Monogram 130-8.

Index Of Government Securities

NEW DELHI, July 17 (PTI): The Economic Adviser's index of Government securities (base: 1927-28-100) for June 1949 remained almost stationary at 114 as compared with the previous month as well as the corresponding month of last year.

The index of 'fixed-yield securities 'for the month of June 1949 declined by 4 points to 142 as compared with that of the preceding month and 19 points as compared with June 1948.

With the sole exception of cotton shares which remained stationary at 157, all preference registered decreases ranging from 2 points in the case of sugar to 12 points in the case of paper. As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, all the scrips registered declines ranging from 11 points in the case of cotton and coal to 52 points in the case of paper.

The index of 'variable yield securities "declined by six points to 135 as compared with the previous month and by 33 points compared with the corresponding month of last year. Compared with the preceding month all the scrips with the exception of sugar (13) and railway (1) recorded decreases ranging from a fraction of a point in the case of jute to 31 points in the case of paper.

Breweries, however, remained stationary at 132. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, railways gained 13 points while in other groups losses were witnessed varying in magnitude from seven points in the case of jute and sugar to 196 points.

East Bengal Jute Forecast

DACCA, July 15 (PTI-Reuter).

In the consolidated jute forecast for 1949, published today, the Director of Agriculture, East Bengal, says that the total licensed and estimated areas in East Bengal stands at 1,883,900 acres this year against 2,159,450 acres total licensed and estimated and 1,876,565 acres actually sown as reported in the corresponding and final forecasts respectively of last year.

This year about 13 percent of the total licensed area has been checked up to date, and the proportion of area actually found grown to the total area checked up to date is about 75 percent as against 86 percent last year.

Speaking about the present condition of the crop, the Director says in the high and certain medium land areas it is fairly well. The condition of the crop in the "char" areas is not as bad as that of certain low land areas, which could not be properly weeded and on which the crop was affected due to water logging and submersion in the early stages of growth.

COPENHAGEN July 16. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Five girls will, in turn, bring messages from five continents, when the First International Congless on the physical education of girls and Women opens here on Monday.

Miss Leila Ray of India will speak for Asia.

HAPUR MARKET REVIEW

90 Per Cent Of Procurement Measures

HAPUR, July 14.

Foodgrain markets remained quiet to steady during the week under review. This is because open market arrivals are still very poor while people are anxious to keep with them something to meet and future emergency. The Provincial Government has denied the allegation that it has failed in its procurement operations and that it has allowed the continuance of open markets in grains even in rationed towns. It is claimed by the Government spokesman that never before in the history of procurement there had been such a measure of success as this year. 90 per cent of the target is expected to be procured. As regards the closing of the open markets—that could be done only when the Provincial Government held sufficient stocks to meet their commitments and requirements of the people and it is for this purpose for which an additional quota of grains had been asked from the Government of India. The possibility of relaxation of restrictions on the movement of goodgrains from one district to another by Sept. 15th is hinted here in the province. The latest quotations in the local market are: wheat 21 to 19 gram 15-8 barley 14 bejhar 13-10 maize 20 bajra 22 juwar 20 guwar 13.

PULSE MARKETS

Ready and future—remained depressed because of very good rains and of diminishing demand from the consuming centres. Despatches were small. Local quotations are: peas ready 13-10 bhadon 13-7-6 arhar ready 13-5 bhadon 13-4 urd 16-8 moong 20 and masoor 15-8 to 13-4.

GUR AND SUGAR

The sugar market has remained steady. There have been many important developments in the fortnight—the breaking away of some Bihar mills from the Indian Sugar Syndicate the refusal of the Bihar Government to recognize these rebels, news of the impending closure of about 8 out of the 29 sugar factories in the eastern zone of the U.P. because of insufficient cane supply in the region and a prediction by the Chairman of the Indian Sugar Syndicate that there may be a fall in sugar prices next year. Mill delivery sales were brisk in this province due to good demand from consuming centres. Prices ranged between 33-10 to 33-15.

The gur market gathered strength on continued enquiry from consuming centres and actual exports were small due only to lack of adequate loading facilities. Good quality gur quotations in important provincial centres now range between 18 and 19-8. Stocks of gur in the Meerut district have fast deteriorated. A Hapur forward business in gur was brisk and fagan price has improved from 10-4 quoted last week-end to 11-2 quoted presently. Hapur stock of gur is now put at 20,000 mds. only.

OIL AND OILSEEDS

The markets remained steady because of the possibilities of the resumption of oil exports to Pakistan. Sarson arrivals are, however, negligible nor are the millers active buyers at current rates. Forward business in edible oilseeds, oils and oilcakes continue to remain banned. Current prices are: Sarson 27-12 to 32 mustard oil 74-12 to 77 and oilcake 9.

BULLION

The market remained hesitant and developed a rather bearish undertone towards the close of the session. Gold on the other hand remained very dull. The suspension of business in the Bombay bullion market has dampened speculators zeal every where while it is hold that sales of silver at a time when the offtake is small will certainly result in a further fall in prices. Today silver is quoted at 152-10, touched 151-12 this morning as against 156-12 closed on Thursday last and 158-8 touched earlier this week.

BARDANA

The market remained very dull and quiet. Asuj is quoted at 95 and Sept. at 111. There was very poor speculative or ready turn over.

FAILURE TO PRACTISE WHAT THEY PREACH

Allegation Against U.S. Congress Members

WASHINGTON, July 18 (P.T.I.): Many members of Congress don't practise what they preach or vote the way they talk, according to congressional voting figures. This was noticed, in particular, in connection with the efforts to repeal the Taft-Hartley labour law and bills to reduce excise taxes, writes P.T.I. Representative.

Republican Leader Martin, of Massachusetts, had filed a petition to force a house vote on his excise tax reduction bill. The Republican House membership is 171 but the last tally showed that only 62 house members had put their names on it. Actually 218 signatures were needed to make the petition effective.

Democrats clamouring for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act have been even more reluctant to force a showdown.

Repeal of the Act was part of the democratic election platform and many of the party members have campaigned on the plaform calling for the repeal, but a petition to bring about a vote on the question has been signed by only 58 members, although there are 261 democrats in the House.

"It is a case of talking out of both sides of the mouth", representative M. Marcantonio, who is leading the drive for the Act's repeal, said. "There is too much insincerity around here. If everybody who has publicly advocated repeal of the law would sign the petition, there would be enough signers on it to force a vote. But they are not voting the way they talk".

Similarly, most members of the House have joined in widespread clamour for economy in Government and reduction in spending. But when a vote was taken on a bill to raise the pay of Government executives, the House "carefully avoided a roll call vote". The bill was actually passed by an overwhelming voice vote.

In the Senate, more than half the members have signed a petition seeking action on a resolution directing the President to cut federal spending, but almost every appropriation bill passed by the House has been increased. And the House has accepted some of the increases.

The federal Government can spend no more money than the Congress appropriates and Congress has prided itself on its control of the Government purse strings.

OASIS OF PEACE IN HEART OF HIMALAYAS

11,000-Feet High Plateau Of Ladakh Knows No Crime

NEW DELHI, July 17 (P.T.I.).

AN OASIS of peace in the heart of the Himalayas, the 11,000-feet high plateau of Ladakh, knows no crime. Authority has not found it necessary even to build a jail, writes a Press Trust of India correspondent who toured Ladakh recently with the Prime Minister's party.

Ladakhis are a simple and cheerful people, though nature has not been kind to them. Ladakh's 30,000 square miles of land is still undeveloped and the 36,000 Ladakhis have to work hard to eke out their livelihood.

So far Ladakh has been almost a forgotten land, except to tourists, explorers and adventurous caravans on the central Asian trade which flows to and from India through Ladakh. Through Leh, the chief town and headquarters of the district 11,554 ft. above sea level, lie the central Asian trade routes to the Punjab through Manali, to Srinagar through Kargil, to Yarkhand in Sinkiang and Tibet. This was the rich prize denied to the enemy by the Indian Army and the R.I.A.F.

Flying at 14 to 15 thousand feet through valleys over the picturesque Zojila route or over the awe-inspiring Himalayas at 23 to 24 thousand feet, the R.I.A.F. has reduced the distance between Srinagar and Leh to just one hour and 20 minutes' flight. But by the mule track, the journey will take about a fortnight.

From Srinagar the distance to Leh is about 245 miles and from Manali about 300. According to local officials, Yarkhand is about 500 miles and 22 days' journey from Leh and Tibet 40 days'.

LEH LIKE A HILL STATION

Leh, at the moment, looks like any hill station in India and, although situated at a height of over 11,500 feet, the climate is pleasant. The maximum temperature is 63 and minimum 12 degrees. In the beginning, a visitor from the plains finds it difficult to breathe the rarified air but he will soon get acclimatized.

The populars, willows and wild roses in the valley form a striking contrast against a background of bare, rugged, snow-capped hills where not even a blade of grass grows. Like the Kashmir valley, though not so fertile, the Ladakh valley is surrounded on all sides by snow-covered ranges of the Himalayas that separate it from the rest of the world.

LADAKH'S TIES WITH INDIA

Here, one hour and 20 minutes' flight from Srinagar, is a different world. The Ladakhi's are Mongols by race, though Aryan features are not rare. Strangely, an Indian feels at home in their land despite the differences in speech, dress, manners and customs. He is greeted by the Buddhists in their picturesque costumes with the cry "Julley" (good day). And going round the town, everywhere he finds ancient ties that bind India with this remote land. There is the natural affection of the Ladakhi for India as the country which gave birth to Buddha but apart from that, the multi-headed gods and goddesses, bronze images and old manuscripts from India show the strong Indian influence. The Ladakhi script is more akin to Devanagri than to any other script. The long coat, the narrow trousers and woollen shoes worn by men are surprisingly similar to the dress worn by rulers of the Kushan period in India. The cap with upturned flaps in front is a modified form of the cap worn by Sadhus in India. The Ladakhi dances are simple but also depict Indian "mudras" Even village dwellings look very much like those in the East Punjab. The musical instruments are the Indian 'Shahnai", the drum— a replica of the Mahratta war— and temple drum. One cannot miss the Indian influence in jewellery, paintings, frescoes, woodcarvings and the temple ceremonies.

Dadakh is also India's "window" to the culture of China, as is evidenced by the Chinese paintings in the monasteries and the Chinese dances, and the culture of Tibet, where the Lamas look for inspiration in religious trance.

STREAM OF LIFE UNCHANGED

The main stream of life of the common folk flows unchanged, although a few sophisticated wear their hair in western style, felts instead of the picturesque Ladakhi caps and wrist and pocket watches and fountain pens. The common man continues to live and pray as his fore-fathers did a thousand years ago.

Although every English vegetable can be grown here, the Ladakhi's staple food continues to be "sattu", which is made of "grim", a kind of barley grown in the hills. Wheat is also grown. The men and women wear pigtails and the women sew on to their hair a turquoise-studded head dress shaped like an elephant's ears.

MAN AND WIFE DEFEND THEIR RIGHT TO KISS

LYNN, Mass.—(UPA)—A waitress berated a couple she caught kissing in a restaurant booth.

The couple became angry and left the restaurant without paying for the food they ordered. The waitress called police.

Policeman Everett Watson found the couple outside the restaurant. They explained they had kissed in celebration of their wedding anniversary.

Mr. J. R. Kamasji, snapped with his family, before his departure to Germany. He will be the Economic Adviser to the Military Mission in Germany.

MOVE TO BLOCK SPREAD OF COMMUNISM IN FAR EAST

Secret 'Cold War' Fund Suggested

WASHINGTON, July 18, (PTI):-Reuter):— Some State Department officials here are urging that the Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson or President Truman should ask the Congress for a secret "cold war" fund which might run to 100,000,000 or 150,000,000 dollars to block the spread of communism in the Far East.

The idea—most spectacular of those now being put forward by the officials around Mr. Acheson—would be that the uses of the fund would never have to be disclosed.

President Roosevelt had socalled "unvouchered funds" at his disposal during the war but the backers of the idea remain uncertain whether Congress would consider such a thing in peacetime.

The money would be used to back anti-Communist elements in countries south of China and it is presumed also for anti-Communist elements in China to prevent Communist consolidation.

Officials in Washington are disinclined to believe the United States will give powerful support to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in his newly announced role as leader of the Supreme Council of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

The American Government intends to go on recognizing that regime so long as it effectively covers an important part of the country.

Mr. Acheson may possibly propose moves to deal with the China situation before adjournment of Congress.

But leading State Department officials are convinced that Chiang and the men around him have lost the power of leadership and are politically bankrupt.

On the other hand, the American Government might conceivably consider supplying arms to Chinese anti-Communist forces under provincial leaders who have shown the ability to rally their people. There are several such men in China's Western provinces. In some instances they are Moslems and their stand against Communism is taken for granted by American officials.

In general the United States appears to be following the idea of developing a series of anti-Communist positions in a great swinging are around eastern and southern China.

Politically, and perhaps strategically, the most important of these is Japan. Next in importance, because it symbolises the American attitude towards an oriental people, is the Philippines.

The State Department is counting heavily on a peaceful anti-Communist solution of the Dutch-Indonesian struggle in Indonesia to prove to the peoples of South-east Asia that a favourable outcome for their colonial problems with European powers is possible.

Concept Of Satellite States

(Continued from Page 6)

which pretended and still pretends to be opposed to colonial imperialism, the control of Mongolian policy passed entirely into the hands of Moscow, which thus gained a very strong strategic position. It was significant that a number of Soviet leaders were elected honorary presidents of the first Mongolian constitutional assembly. And Russia's infiltration and exploitation of Outer Mongolia was particularly facilitated by the establishment of the kindred autonomous Buriat-Mongol Republic across the Siberian frontier near Lake Baikal.

New Fabric

Its Asiatic experience was useful to the Soviet Government when, having entered the vacuum left in Eastern and South-eastern Europe in the wake of the Second World War, it set about to create a new fabric of political affiliations, soon to become overt political bondages, of economic dependencies and enforced ideological loyalties. The grand strategy of the new geopolitical setup behind the Iron Curtain was to be laid down by its chief architect, the Politburn in Moscow. The proceedings and the results of the votes at Lake Success and lafely in Paris are an excellent demonstration of the subservient role assigned to the Soviet satellites. No regional alignments among the satellite countries are tolerated by the present dictatorial power in Moscow. Even Georgi Dimitrov, the notable Bulgarian Communist leader and former Secretary General of the Communist International, was not long ago publicly chastised by Moscow for having advocated a Balkan Federation, to be decided upon by the people of "people's democracies." This incident was the more remarkable since Lenin, in an article on the subject written in 1912, gave his blessings to the plan of a democratic federation of Balkan states. Now, however, shielded by Stalin, the Soviet academician Trainin has contradicted the teacher and discarded his words as unpractical and outdated. The decisive struggle against fascist and imperialist reaction, he wrote in a hastily added footnote to a 1948 Party publication, requires not the founding of a limited Balkan federation but first and foremost the utilization of all the existing state machinieries and the establishment of a common front for all the countries of Eastern Europe under Soviet guidance. But Moscow not only objected to the measures designed to bring about an organized and more formal rapprochement among its various satellites which it feared might challenge its policy of divide and conquer; it also openly assumed control of the relations of the satellites with countries and developments outside the Soviet orbit. Part of the Soviet record, for instance, is Jan Masaryk's humiliating experience when he accepted Bevin's and Bidault's invitation to the preliminary deliberations in Paris on the Marshall Plan in July 1947, with the approval of the Czech non-communist as well as communist cabinet members, but without the previous assent of the Soviet Government.

Moscow bases its claim to being the chief arbiter in the destiny of Eastern and Southeastern Europe on two distinct premises—first, the part it has taken in the liberation of these peoples from the Nazis, and second, the assumption that it alone is the heir and the only true interpreter of the Marx-Engels doctrine.

—THE REVIEW OF POLITICS.

(To Be Concluded)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Irregular Tendency

LONDON, July 18. PTI—Reuter): The approach of end of account (the trading period ends tomorrow Tuesday) brought some profit-taking to the London Stock Exchange today. Commodity base metals and South African industrials eased on small selling with operators realising profits made during the past week. Other markets were extremely quiet and price changes were few and small. Slight irregularity was shown by industrials. Irons, Steels and Electrical equipments moved higher but miscellaneous leaders were generally a few pence lower.

Foreign bonds were quietly firm on some support for European loans. The gains however were only fractional. Foreign rails and utilities were maintained in a Featurless section.

British Govtrnment long dated Stocks came on offer and showed small declines but there was renewed demand for the "Shorts".

Small losses were fairly widespread among oils. Anglo-Iranian were slightly easier at seven and five-eights following news of an agreement between the company and the Persian Government. South African minings were quietly irregular.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.
NEW YORK, July 18.

Previous Closing	29.64
Today's Opening	29.63
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	29.76
Difference	+12

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, July 18.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion	160	0
Gold Ready	113	8
Sovereign	73	8

NEW YORK STOCKS.
NEW YORK, July 18.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 28-1/8.

General Motors dol. 39-5/8.

United States Steel Common dol. 22-1/8.

United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(PTI-Reuter).

Take Indo-China Before U.N.

FRENCH SOCIALIST CONGRESS DEMAND

PARIS, July 18 (PTI-Reuter). A motion to call on the United Nations Security Council to settle hostilities in Indo-China was put before the French Socialist Congress here last night.

The motion was submitted as part of a geneal resolution on French internal policy which the Congress is to consider to-day.

Delegate Oscar Rosenfeld, one time Editor of the Socialist Organ Le Populaire, said: "We want an end to the war in Indo- China. The Government policy has failed completely."

The main points made in the Socialist draft motion were (1) Negotiations to end hostilities without the exclusion of anyone (meaning Ho Chi Minh): (2) Immediate objective must be a truce guaranteed by United Nations observers; (3) Following the truce, the populations of Viet Nam should decide on what regime they want, based on the free expression of their will.

(4) "As an ultimate resource, and because of the critical situation growing up on the northern frontier of Viet Nam", the draft motion says "the Government is urged to bring the whole problem before the Security Council of the United Nations Organization".

The wording of this motion may be somewhat modified in the course of debate at the request of Socialist members of the Cabinet who are attending the Congress.

REFUGEE PROBLEM FIRST

Egypt's Condition For Settlement

CAIRO, July 18 (P.T.I-Reuter): Abdel Monim Mustafa, Bey, Egypt's Chief Delegate to the Palestine peace talks, will leave for Lausanne today to tell the United Nations Conciliation Commission that Egpypt insists on a settlement of the Palestine refugee problem as the first step in a general settlement.

United States Charge d'Affaires Jefferson Patterson told Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, today that the amount allocated for aid to Arab refugees was almost exhausted and asked for his opinion on the matter.

Azzam Pasha was understood to have told Mr. Patterson that the Arab States insisted on the repatriation of refugees, especially those whose homes were in Lydda, Ramleh, Beersheba, Majdal, and Jaffa.

Meanwhile the Lebanese Minister to Egypt Sheikh Sahmi El Khoury, conferred with Egyptian Foreign Minister Khashaba Pasha over Lebanese Premier Raid El Solhs proposal to convene the Arab League Political Committee in Beirut.

MORE LINKS WITH THE CENTRE

Guardian's Comment On Governors' Powers

LONDON, (By Radio).

The "Manchester Guardian", discussing the appointment of Indian Governors under the new Constitution, says: "The Constitutent Assembly in India has amended the draft Constitution in an interesting way. It has provided that the Governors of Provinces or States should be appointed by the President of the Indian Union. Mr. Nehru argued that the appointment of Governors by the President was desirable not only for convenience but from the democratic point of view.

"The Government is wise in retaining as many links as possible between the Centre and the Provinces. The provision that Governors should have discretionary powers is one step towards the building up a reserve of governmental power"

Another, says the paper, is the set of provisions enabling the Union Parliament in certain circumstances to legislate in the national interest on any subject reserved to the Provinces.

Plans To Form Anti-Red Union

CHINESE CABINET'S DIRECTIVE

CANTON, July 18. (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Nationalist Cabinet in Canton to-day approved the Far Eastern anti-Communist Union proposed at the recent meeting in Baguio of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines.

The Cabinet instructed the Foreign Ministry to prepare plans for an early realisation of the Union.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 18 (P.T.I.): One person was killed and another injured in a firing incident in North Calcutta early this morning.

It is stated that the victim, a middle aged Bengali, who was asleep at the time in his flat, was called by someone from outside. As he opened the door he was fired at and hit in the chest. He died instantaneously.

A bomb also exploded simultaneously on the spot and the splinters spread inside the room and hit the deceased's son, who was sleeping in his bed. Neighbours awakened by the scen of the explosion arrived on the spot and the culprits disappeared.

According to one of the neighbours, two youngmen dressed in khaki shirts and shorts were seen running away immediately after the incident.

The Deputy Commissioner of police, north division, visited the scene of occurrence after the incident and investigation is proceeding. No arrest has yet been made.

INDIAN DETAINED IN MALAYA

KUALA LUMPUR, July 18 (PTI):—Two hundred and thirty-six Indians have been placed under detention in Malaya since the emergency over the bandit situation began in June 1948, according to the Chief Secretary of the Malaya Federation, Sir Alec Newboult.

The total number of detainees writes K. N. Ramnathan Press Trust of India correspondent, under the Emergency Regulations is about 7,850. These include 7,000 Chinese, 560 Malavas and 236 Indians.

OUR BIHAR NEWSLETTER

BAN COW SLAUGHTER TO CATCH VOTES

Pandit Sharma's Advice To Congress Governments

(From Our Correspondent)

MONGHYR (By Mail)

IN his speech at the Ramlila Maidan under the auspices of the Town Hindu Mahasabha, Pandit Ramchandra Sharma "Vir", the veteran opposition of cow slaughter and animal sacrifices, made scathing criticism of the Bihar Congress Ministry in respect of the continuance of cow slaughter in the Province.

He appealed to the Government for total ban on cow slaughter with immediate effect. He said that the Congress Government whether Central or Provincial were loosing their popularity among the masses, especially Hindu masses owing to the continuance of cow slaughter and the non-declaration of Hindi as the national language.

He was of opinion that if the Congress Government wanted victory at the polls in the ensuing election, they must please the Hindu majority by declaring Hindi as the 'lingua franca' of India and by totally prohibiting cow slaughter.

At the very outset, Shree Sitaram Khemka, the Hindu Sabha leader made an earnest plea for the recovery of the sites of the ancient Hindu temples of the country which have been occupied forcibly by the Muslims since long.

The old ancient temples of Kashi, Ayodhya, Mathura and some other places of the country have been the guiding sources of the Hindu masses and now it is high time the Archaeological Department of the Government of India paid heed to this grim reality of the demands and took appreciable initiative in this matter.

He ridiculed the Government's leniency towards the communists who were deadliest foes of the nation and severity on the R. S. S. which was an organisation of the patriotic and the sacrificing Hindus.

For the establishment of Ram Rajya of Gandhiji's dreams or true Hindu Rajya as communicated by Hindu Mahasabha, it was necessary to wipe out corruption from the country, completely overhaul the educational system, nationalise or purify the Film Industry and ban cow slaughter. In conclusion, he appealed to the audience to get ready for Satyagraha if the Bihar Government did not pronibit cow slaughter.

He advised the audience not to copy the Western civilisation which was against Hinduism. He further warned the Muslims that they must act according to the circumstances. He said that it was the duty of the Muslims that they regarded India as their homeland and get the cow slaughter prohibited in their land as is done by Afghanistan or China or Burmah and follow the lines of some of the Mughal kings who had prohibited cow slaughter in their kingdom.

STUDENTS' HUNGER STRIKE

Protest Against Abolition Of Supplementary Exams

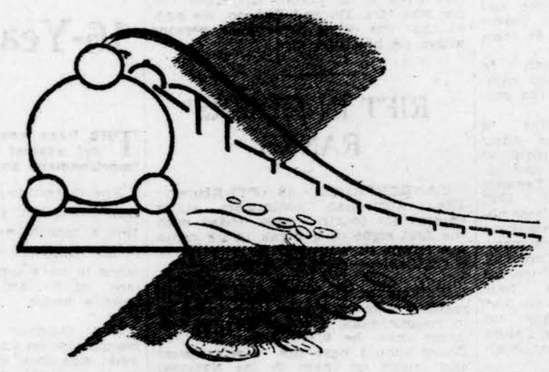
CALCUTTA, July 18 (P.T.I.): Thirteen students of the Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta, are on hunger strike for the past five days. Two of the hunger-strikers have already been removed to hospital.

These students went on hunger strike as a protest against the "decision of the college authority to abolish the system of supplementary examinations from this year".

A deputation of students of the college saw the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Jadavendra Nath Panja, who, it is stated, assured them that he would place their grievances before the West Bengal Cabinet.

The strength of students in the college is about 175. Fifty per cent. of them hail from outside the province, some of them coming from places like Iraq, Malaya and Ceylon.

Rs. 2,00,00,000



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No Room For Disruptionists In Congress

NEHRU CONDEMNS NEW U. P. GROUP

Bengal Chaos Is Due To Party Squabbles

LUCKNOW, July 18 (PTI

PRIME MINISTER Pandit Nehru condemned the formation of the 60-man "keep straight group" in the U. P. Congress Legislature Party with the avowed object of fighting corruption in the Province and recommended "strong action" against those who "attempt to create disruption in the Congress."

Pandit Nehru who was addressing the Council of the United Province Congress Committee here today, according to a spokesman of the Council, told 16 out of 21 members present at the meeting in a forty-minute "plain talk", that the question of formation of new groups within the Congress was under active consideration of the Congress Working Committee and its final views in the matter would be known shortly. He declared: "It will be better to dissolve the Congress than to allow it to be sabotaged from within by disruptionists."

BENGAL SITUATION

Referring to the political situation in Bengal, Pandit Nehru said: "The poison has gone too deep into the body politic of that Porvince." He attributed the present uncertain conditions in Calcutta to Congress Party squabbles and said, "we have to rehabilitate the Congress in Bengal and restore the peoples' confidence in the National Organisation. That can be achieved only by eschewing group formations and selfless work."

He felt that the formation of parties within the Congress was not only undesirable but suicidal at a time when anti-national forces in the country were conspiring to torpedo all plans of national reconstruction.

It was announced at the meeting that Pandit Nehru had contribnted Rupees one thousand for propagating the austerity drive in the United Provinces and implementing his appeal to the countrymen to produce more and save foodgrains by taking coarse grains, vegetables and fruit at least once a week.

Baba Raghavdas was deputed to organise the Grow More Food campaign and Save Food-drive in the province.

The Council ecided on a drive to educate the tenants to assume their rights as "bhumidars" by payment of ten times the annual rent as provided in the U.P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Bill, 1948 passed by the U.P. Legislative Assembly, as a preliminary to the abolition of zamindari system in the Province.

The Council discussed "the financial crisis" facing ahe Provincial Congress Committee due to cessation of four anna membership of the Congress and requested Pandit Nehru to take up the question of revival of four anna membership with the Congress High Command.

ELECTION TRIBUNAL FINDINGS

A requisition signed by one hundred members of the U.P.C.C. to call a meeting of the Provincial Congress to discuss "certain decisions" of the Provincial Election Tribunal was withdrawn by Mr. Triloki Singh who was directed by the Council to submit the complaints against the election tribunal in writing. It was pointed out that the election tribunal was the supreme judicial authority dealing mainly with election petitions and the Provincial Congress Executive could not interfere under the Constitution. The President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandan, was authorised to deal with the matter.

The Council decided that the Kisan and labour sub-committees should meet and chalk out a programme for organising landless labourers in the Province.

Killed Nine And Drank Blood Of Victims

LEWIS (England), July 18 (UPA): Trim, dapper John George Haigh told police that he slew nine people, slit their throats and drank a glass of warm blood from each victim, his counsel said today.

In all cases, Haigh allegedly told police last March, that he dissolved his victims' remains in acid.

Chief Defence Counsel Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe read the impassive 39-year-old man's confession in the first day of his trial on charges for slaying only one person, Mrs. Olive Durand Deacon, a wealthy London widow. Maxwell-Fyfe read the gory confession in an effort to prove that Haigh, who had pleaded innocent, was insane.

Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross said earlier that Haigh's confession of drinking the widow's blood might have been feigned in order to show insanity and thus escape the gallows.

Haigh said that his victims included the parents and son of a London family, whom he had befriended, and a doctor and his wife with whom he had lived in Brighton. His sixth victim was Mrs. Durand Deacon. He added that the other three were persons whom he had just met.

RIFT IN MINERS' RANKS

CANBERRA, July 18 (PTI-Reuter): The Australian coalminers strike entered its fourth week today with the first signs of a break in its ranks —a return to work by the miners of a coalfield in Western Australia.

Workers at the Western coalfield reached a majority decision yesterday to resume work this morning on condition that the West Australian Co- Board should hear the men's claims and report on them to the National Coal Industry Tribunal.

Australian Prime Minister Mr. Joseph Chifley told the 23,000 striking miners in a nation-wide broadcast yesterday. "Either you forsake the law of the jungle, which is the communist creed, or you ally yourselves with nation-wide movement that seeks to wreck the democratic way of life."

Mr. A. Sparks, President of the Australian Exporters Federation, said in Sydney last night that the strike had already cost the Australian export trade more than 10,000,000 Australian pounds, and had retarded the export programme by more than two years.

New South Wales railways began moving about 6,000 tons of coal stacked near Newcastle to help maintain the states restricted gas supplies.

General C. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army was received at the Sonegaon Aerodrome by Shri K. B. L. Seth, Chief Secretary, when he arrived by his special plane for a 3-day visit to Nagpur. A Guard of Honour was presented to the C-in-C at the Aerodrome by the Home Guards.

Iron Ore Deposits Found In North Kanara

BOMBAY, Monday.

Survey work in North Kanara district has resulted in the discovery of iron ore deposits, and occurrence of gold deposit is reported in Dharwar district. Samples of these rich deposits have been sent to Calcutta for examination by geological experts.

This is the result of a province-wide survey for water, minerals and oil now being carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Bombay Province.

Preliminary survey for sub-soil water has been conducted in the Deccan trap and Gujarat areas. The survey has been undertaken to relieve water scarcity in certain regions in the Province.

With this end in view, geophysical experiments were carried out in Dhond, in Poona district, and the neighbouring tracts covering an area of nearly 2,000 square miles, and the results so far have been encouraging.

A contingent of sappers and miners from Madras were engaged by the Bombay Government for boring in certain tracts of Broach and Surat in Gujarat. It is stated that the results of the boring are not encouraging.

KHARADHAR BOMB CASE

Two Sentenced To 5 Years' R.I.

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 18: Delivering judgment in what is known as 'Kharadhar Bomb Case', the Sessions Court has sentenced two Hindu youths, Thawerdas and Ramsunder to five-years' R.I each.

It will be recalled, both the accused were arrested on October 10, 1948 following the search of their residences in Gausala building, Kharadhar, wherefrom the police are reported to have recovered three bombs besides some other inflammable material.

These searches were conducted soon after the explosion of a crude bomb in the quarter which resulted in the death of a Muslim pedestrian and injuries to some others.

Thirteen persons, including ten women, were killed in Alexandria on July 17, when a four-story house collapsed

NAGA WOMAN REBEL SET AT LIBERTY

16-Year Ordeal Ends: Nehru's Intervention Tells

GAUHATI, July 18 (PTI).

THE Naga woman leader Rani Guidallo who came to prominence as a rebel against the British Raj, has been set at liberty after 16 years of imprisonment and internment.

The Government of Assam have also sanctioned her a life pension of Rs. 75/- a month, and Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, was understood to have sent her a "personal present" of Rs. 500/- to enable her to build a house.

Rani Guidallo was sentenced to transportation for life in early 1933 for what was then stated to be complicity in a criminal case.

Pandit Nehru has been taking a personal interest in her case since he visited Assam in 1936, it was stated. Questions were raised about her in the British Parliament by Lady Astor, Mrs. Wilkinson and others.

The Haripura session of the Indian National Congress had passed a resolution demanding her release. In 1944 her case came up for review under the 14 years' rule (review of a case on account of good conduct) and the Government decided to release her, but intern her in a village in Naga hills under severe restrictions. Since assumption of office as India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, it was learnt, had been in correspondence with the Governor and the Government of Assam regarding her release.

RETURN OF ITALIAN COLONIES

Ethiopian Emperor's Proposal

LONDON, July 18 (PTI-Reuter):—Geoffrey Hoare, correspondent of the "News Chronicle," said to-day the Emperor Haile Selassie told him in an exclusive interview that Ethiopia will "vehemently oppose" any proposal for the future of the former Italian colonies which does not envisage a return to them of Eritrea.

"It is abundantly clear that any proposal to continue artificial arbitrary division of the problems of Ethiopian Eritrea is neither in the interests of peace nor in the economic interest of the Eritrean population", Haile Selassie said, according to Hoare's despatch.

Hoare added that Ethiopia is "now spending much of her scanty budget on the education of young men who will, it is hoped, gradually administer not only the present Ethiopian Empire, but also the territories—Eritrea and possibly Italian Somaliland—which she expects U.N.O. to return to her from Britain, the present temporary administration."

ACCUMULATION OF COTTON TEXTILES

Ahmedabad Millowners' Tactics Exposed

PACKING LESS WHEN PRICES GO DOWN

BOMBAY, Monday.

"TANGIBLE steps are being taken to clear the cotton textiles lying in the mills of Bombay Province in time and prevent large-scale accumulation", a spokesman of the Textile Directorate said here today.

The spokesman described as "alarmist and propagandist", reports published in the Press both in Bombay and in the mofussil on accumulation of cloth stocks and the threat of closure by various mills in Ahmedabad.

A REGULAR FEATURE

Describing the "actual position" in the mills, the spokesman admitted that there was "some accumulation of stock in Ahmedabad mills." But it is not worse than what was prevailing in previous months," he said. "This accumulation is a regular feature in this period of the year. In normal times also, it was not unusual for mills to hold such stocks. On July 9, reports furnished to the office of the Textile Commissioner showed that only 6 weeks' production of unsold stocks was on hand with the mills," he added.

"Another curious feature of the so-called accumulation is that it has been brought about by the Ahmedabad mills themselves," the spokesman said.

He said: "The prices are fixed by the Textile Commissioner according to the varieties of cloth. The prices fixed for the period January-February-March were lower than those for April-May-June. The prices were again lower for the July-August-September period. It has been a regular practice with the mills that when the prices went down, certain millowners got round these reductions by packing less during the period when the prices went down and more when they went up. Thus, during December 1948 and May and June 1949, Ahmedabad alone packed substantially large quantities than they did in March and April. By the end of June, there were naturally large accumulations."

DURING MONSOON

The slack period in the off-take of cotton goods during the monsoon, has been a regular feature in the past the spokesman said. Once the harvest season was over, the trade will find its own level of smooth outturn.

So far as the Textile Commissioner's office was concerned, the Commissioner had allowed sales by mills to buyers of their own choice in respect of April production, the spokesman said. The Commissioner was also considering issue of orders in the case of other mills which had reported unusual accumulation of cloth stocks. Instructions would be sent to mills to sell goods produced in May also.

The Textile Commissioner was also considering the question of widening the area to sell accumulated stocks with a view to assisting the mills in liquidating their stocks.

The spokesman said that since the reimposition of controls, provincial buyers had taken "ad hoc" quotas of cloth in addition to their regular quotas.

He thought that the position would considerably improve in a short time, as with the export drive now being launched by the Central Government a good portion of cloth stocks would be diverted.

Veterinary College Students' Protest

BOMBAY: A meeting of the students of the Bombay Veterinary College was held this morning and the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"This meeting of the students of Bombay Veterinary College condemns the action of the Calcutta Veterinary College Authorities, which has compelled the students of the college to go on a hunger strike. With-holding the usual suplementary examination is improper. The students of this college express their extreme sorrow and anxiety for the state of affairs, which their professional brethren have been forced to pass through

ERADICATE ILLITERACY

V. L. Mehta's Appeal

BOMBAY, Monday.

Presiding over the prize-distribution of the Bombay City Social Education Committee at the People's Hall, Congress House, this evening, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Bombay's Finance Minister, called upon the educated of the Province to play their part vigorously in eradicating illiteracy from among the masses of India.

Proceeding, the Minister observed that the encouraging initial progress which literacy work had attained under the regime of the first Congress Ministry was abruptly interrupted by their resignation. No sooner, however, the present Ministry came into power it embarked on an all-out social education drive by drawing up, in the first place, a comprehensive scheme for compulsory primary education.

That scheme, however, would never become a reality unless adult literacy throve, said Mr. Mehta. One of the first tasks of social education was to make the people alive to their rights and responsibilities, the proper exercise of which alone could make a democracy function effectively. This then was the task confronting the educated people of the city and of the country more especially those in schools and colleges.

He, therefore, appealed for volunteers to come forward in ever greater numbers and for more generous donations to make the work of the Bombay City Social Education Committee a success.

STUDENTS' ROLE

Earlier Mr. Champaklal Mody welcomed the Minister. Mr. B. M. Kapadia read the report of the 8th Literacy Week Committee which showed that during the first week of December last when the Literacy Fund Week was observed an amount of Rs. 57,557 was collected. Mr. Kapadia thanked the authorities and students of schools and colleges for their co-operation with the committee in collecting the fund.

Mr. Mehta awarded the Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao Shield to the Hansraj Morarji Public School, Andheri, for the largest amount collected during the Literacy Week which was Rs. 4,030-4 annas.

A number of speakers addressed the gathering and traced the importance of literacy among the masses.

HYDERABAD, (Dn).. July 17 (P.T.I.) Zanath Sajida Begum, Lecturer in Osmania Women's College who was arrested on July 13, by the Hyderabad Police, was released today.

MIXED GRILL

By Grumbler

CINEMA Civilisation. Who dares say no? Not after Sunday, July 17.

The learned and profound student of history and world affairs, may call this the Atomic Age, the Steel Age the Electric Age, the Air Age or by any other name. But to the 27 and a half lakhs of people who dwell in Bombay the current Era can only be described as the Cinema Civilisation.

Let me tell you what I say and what I heard on Sunday. First there was a huge crowd. It was drizzling but the crowd had jampacked into the tiny hall of a Women's Association on Cadell Road. It had overflowed into the vast compound, on to the road and the huge park in front, on whose ramparts stood precariously poised eager humanity holding umbrellas. They had come there to see and to hear film stars discussing a picture. The ticket was only two annas and no entertainment tax to be paid to the Congress Government! Hurray boys, foregather

And then after time I saw groups of women, excited, gigling, chattering pouring out of the hall. One of them stopped me to give me all the news. She rattled off faster than the super-speed rotary can print; and was off like a wind-borne monsoon shower. That news-ladden tongue could not help moving swiftly to broadcast its message.

Rather bewildered, I understood that there was to have been a debate on a picture. But it had all ended up in shouting, jeering, fisticuffs and broken furniture. The police had come or were coming. The women had made good their exit before the lathis swung.

Seeking more light I stopped two youngsters, a girl of about 11 and a boy of six and asked them what it was all about. The girl talked. "It is a good story", she said.

"What is it?" I asked.

It was a longish story. There was a girl. In fact there were two girls. One of them was a B.A. The other was a dancer by profession; but she had rebelled. She would not sing and dance like her mother but preferred to marry a Zamindar. The Zamindar had a clerk, who was very funny. The dancer had a guru who was funnier. There was also a photographer. The zamindar's wife died. The girl's mother fell ill. But it all ends very well the girl added reassuringly. They got married. It is good story.

"Sssi", butted in the boy who had patiently listened to the long and confused account of the story. "I do not like it", he said with emphasis

"Why"? I asked in surprise.

The girl intervened to answer for him. "He does not like it because there is no fighting in it."

"It is not that", the boy said. After a pause, the boy, who must be a genius for epigrams summarised his reactions in three words: BAILWADA RADKA, CHAVATPANA.

In approximate English that means, Feminine fuss, wailing and marriage nonsense.

As I was trying to take this in, a party of boys and girls passed us. Two girls were shrieking away their defence of the picture, while a score of boys laughed in their faces most ungallantly.

Then I walked along and saw the tables tumbled, the chairs broken and the plants pulled up. It was a perfect row.

IF A GROUP OF HOLLYWOOD BOOST BOYS HAD PLANNED A REGULAR PUBLICITY STUNT, IT COULD NOT HAVE GONE OFF BETTER.

STRENGTHEN U. N. TO PRESERVE PEACE

M. C. Setalvad Urges India To Play Leading Role

BOMBAY, Monday.

INDIA should play a leading role in the international affairs and help to strengthen the United Nations in her own interest, observed Mr. Motilal C. Setalvad, Advocate-General of India who recently led the Indian Delegation at the Paris Session of the U.N., speaking here this evening.

Mr. Setalvad who was addressing the New Education Fellowship meeting at the New Era School opined that India should prepare herself to play her leading role in world affairs. Under the present circumstances, when the country needed the aid of foreign technicians and experts, she could not but avail herself of international conferences and co-operation.

With the invention of modern weapons of destruction, he said, the world had become small and no nation could afford to remain aloof. Every nation today must work for the preservation of peace and security. He, however, admitted that there was widespread feeling of disappointment in India and in other countries regarding the progress of the U.N. The U.N., though an infant organisation, had already done good work in settling a number of international disputes The methods of the U.N., he said, were discussion and conciliation which provided an opportunity of free exchange of views between disputant parties, resulting in easing of tension which prevailed between them. Moral force, he added helped to soothen the differences, as no nation could disregard the considered opinion of the large section of the General Assembly of the U.N.

"One World is still possible" he averred and urged the people to strengthen and build a powerful U.N. which would preserve peace and security and further co-operation and harmony among nations.

Mr. Wayne M. Hartwell, Cultural Affairs Officer of the United States Information Service said that the U.N. was an organised hope for international understanding and world peace.

Mr. M. T. Vyas, Principal of the New Era School proposing a vote of thanks said that peace and international understanding could be achieved only through education.

Sir Rustom Masani presided.

MUTT AND JEFF—Oh, Well! That's A Point Of Law

By BUD FISHER

-BUT, MUTT, I DON'T LIE! I MIGHT TELL LITTLE WHITE FIBS-
LISTEN, JEFF! ANYTHING FALSE NEVER DOES ANYBODY ANY GOOD!
I HAVE FALSE TEETH AND THEY DO ME A LOT OF GOOD!
?
LYING GETS YOU NOTHING!
MY UNCLE TOLD A LIE IN COURT ONCE!
WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM?
NUTHIN'! HE WON THE CASE!
FISHER

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